

Bold initiative by Mr Murray wins the day for social contract

Mr Len Murray succeeded yesterday in persuading TUC militants to withdraw their challenge to the social contract. The engineering union abstained from the virtually unanimous vote that followed.

The Government can thus go into an election backed by united trade union commitment to wage restraint. Mr Hugh Scanlon said later that he had not wanted the engineers to be blamed as saboteurs of Labour's election chances.

Militant engineers abandon challenge

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Brighton
A politically daring initiative yesterday by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, delivered to the Government an unprecedented electoral prize: united trade union commitment to wage restraint.

After two hours of debate on the "social contract", the understanding between the unions and the Government that included the voluntary code for moderating pay claims, militant engineering union leaders abandoned their challenge to the new collective bargaining policy.

Their astonishing retreat followed an appeal by Mr Murray, which was not authorized by the general council, to withdraw the challenge. He admitted that he had no authorization from the council for his startling initiative, and looked that he would be ready to face impeachment.

But the move was a brilliant success. As the votes were being taken on less controversial motions on economic policy and the social contract, leaders of the four sections of the amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) hurriedly left their seats for a consultation at the back of the hall.

The four men involved were Mr Hugh Scanlon, the union president; Mr Kenneth Gill, communist secretary of the technical and supervisory section, who had led the attack on wage restraint; Mr Edward Marsden, leader of the constructional engineers, another communist; and Mr Robert Garland, president of the foundry workers' section.

Their deliberations continued during two votes. Then, just before delegates were asked to register their feelings on the engineers' militant stand, Mr Gill made a dramatic appearance at the rostrum and withdrew his challenge, saying it was in the interests of unity, albeit unity stretched to its absolute limit. The AUEW abstained in the vote on the general council's document *Collective Bargaining and the Social Contract*, which gives guidelines for pay claims.

Only one union, the Civil and Public Services Association, which was seconding the AUEW resolution, voted against the social contract, almost producing unanimity. When he addresses the congress today Mr Wilson will have the support of all those union leaders

favoured the social contract 50 to 1. In his initiative, which I am assured was spontaneous, Mr Murray gave a pledge that the eight points made by the militants would be embodied in the policies the TUC pursued with the present Government.

The eight points are: "A large-scale redistribution of income and wealth; a massive increase in house building with the emphasis on those in need and those on lower incomes; municipalization of rented property; public ownership of land required for housing; a wide-ranging and permanent system of price control; vastly improved social services; public ownership of public enterprise, coupled with public supervision of the investment policies of large private corporations; and substantial cuts in defence spending to pay for the programme."

Mr Murray's pledge to take up the "alternative strategy" as the engineers describe it, made in the wake of his earlier political disclaimer that it was not the job of the congress to guarantee the election of a Labour Government.

The general council is now saddled with those political aims, but the engineers' workers are not committed to wage restraint. The union's dominant engineering section has nationalized its policy-making national conference on November 5 for a two-day private discussion of the pay claim that will be submitted to the Engineering Employers' Federation next spring just before their wage agreement expires in April.

Mr Scanlon made clear to me last night that a strong motive in his union's withdrawal of its direct challenge to the social contract was the electoral position of the Labour Party. He did not want the engineers to be blamed as "saboteurs" of Labour's election chances, he said; but the union had not been diverted from its fundamental opposition to a wage restraint.

Had a vote been taken on the AUEW resolution, however, the engineers would have had few allies. The handful of unions in agreement with the AUEW was increased earlier yesterday by the unanimous decision of the train drivers' delegation to support the resolution opposing the social contract. The number of votes committed to the hard-line view amounted to less than two million: a small number of unions, but a psychologically damaging vote against wage restraint that would have broken the ranks of the union movement had it been carried through.

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Children's advocate is proposed after report on Maria Colwell case

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

A "children's advocate", to give separate representation to children in some disputed care cases, may be included in the Government's forthcoming Children's Bill in the light of the Maria Colwell case.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced yesterday that the idea had been considered in detail and a consultative document would be issued soon.

Views of professional and other organizations and individual experts will be taken into account before a final decision is reached. Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health and Social Services, is believed to be an ardent supporter of the idea, but some reservations will have serious reservations.

"Further provision for the representation of children in certain court proceedings" had been considered, Mrs Castle announced in a statement issued with the typescript copies of the report on Maria Colwell, aged seven, whose stepfather

is serving an eight-year sentence for her manslaughter.

The main message of the report was that a failure in communications between the various agencies concerned with the child was responsible for the failure to protect her.

The report criticized the East Sussex authority for making "an attempt to gain time for the better testing of the suitability of Maria's return to her mother" and for "failing entirely to supervise Maria between June 1 and December 1, 1972".

Brighton was criticized for failing to coordinate essential information, and the NSPCC for faults in its communication system.

Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education, issued a circular yesterday asking all schools to review their arrangements so that teachers knew what action to take when they suspected that a pupil was suffering because of cruelty or neglect.

Mrs Castle will be reminding social services departments that

'It is right we should feel shocked and angry at the failure to protect Maria. We should also be shocked and angry at the social conditions in which she died'

specialist skills in child care should be available to social workers dealing with children, and asking that social work training should take account of the fact that "the blood tie is not absolute".

In her statement yesterday she emphasized that there should be thorough investigation of parents, including step-fathers, when a child in care was being considered for placing in a family.

It is right that we should feel shocked and angry at the failure to protect Maria, she

said. "We should also be shocked and angry at the social conditions which breed the circumstances in which she lived and died. Social work alone cannot solve these underlying problems."

Nobody suggested yesterday that better communication would eliminate all deaths of children and non-monetary parents. But there was strong support for better machinery to ensure that children at risk were noticed in time and for more resources for social services if the community wanted

social workers to have the primary responsibility. Miss Diana Lees, the social worker supervising Maria Colwell before her death, said yesterday that the public sometimes expected the impossible of social service departments. Public expectation was higher than the resources could meet. It was not realized that resources were being cut.

The report's criticism of her role was reasonably fair, she said, although the majority report seemed not to understand the social workers' role.

"Obviously I feel a certain amount of responsibility, but I do not have a guilty conscience," she said. "With hindsight, there are some decisions I wish had been made differently."

Mr Denis Allen, director of social services for East Sussex, accepted that his department was not as good as it should be. But he refused to be a scapegoat. The lessons of the report should be learned, he said, and his department was setting up an area review committee and considering how a central list of sus-

pected cases could be set up. But he added a warning that such measures could not protect all children.

"How can we as a community prevent 700 children a year from being killed by their parents, as research indicates is a fact?" he asked. "I do not think anyone should claim that it is something that the social services can control. There is a limit to which we can control other people's behaviour. In the end people will live their own lives."

Mr Allen and the British Association of Social Workers supported the idea of an independent social worker to help in assessing cases coming before the courts.

The association also advocated a change in the law so that a supervision order could be made on parents instead of children. In the Maria Colwell case, it was the parents who needed to be looked at, and specific orders should be available to ensure that that was done.

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Greece 'will accept a divided Cyprus'

Nicosia, Sept 4.—Mr Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, said today he has been informed that Greece and the Greek Cypriot Government were now prepared to accept the division of Cyprus into separate Greek and Turkish zones.

Mr Denktaş, in an interview with Reuters, also said he expected that Geneva-type peace negotiations would resume in two or three weeks.

The negotiations, involving Greece, Turkey, Britain and the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, collapsed on August 14. The breakdown was followed by a push by the Turkish Army on the island.

Mr Denktaş said he had received information through various channels that the government of Greece and the Greek Cypriot Government of President Glafkos Clerides have conceded that Cyprus should be divided into separate Greek and Turkish zones along federal lines.

He said acceptance of a division by the Greek side "shows there is a realization of the facts in Cyprus".

"The Cyprus we sit at a table and discuss how we can settle the matter, the better it will be for everybody—the Greeks and the Turks alike." A federal solution was realistic, particularly in view of the reports of alleged massacres of Turkish villages.

Mr Denktaş advocated the division of the island into two regions "where each can look after himself under a federal umbrella so that chances of future understanding and co-operation are not lost."

There was "room for some negotiation" on the line dividing the two communities. "There are villages which we want to have within this line and there are villages which the Greeks would like to see out of it. A balanced way can be found," he said.

Repeating to Mr Denktaş's statement, President Clerides said his Government would not accept negotiations "on the sole basis of a settlement of the Irish Republic's federation".

Our Athens Correspondent writes: A Greek Government spokesman denied "that what had been said by Mr Denktaş reflected reality".

However, there is little doubt that the idea of creating two separate zones in Cyprus has been broached in talks and is gaining ground. A high-ranking Greek official said it would seem inevitable that the partition of Cyprus would eventually lead to "double enosis", that is the annexation of the two parts by Greece and Turkey.

Grenade attack at church, page 7



General Franco, aged 81, shows himself fit enough to play golf at Pazo de Meira. He resumed full leadership this week after recovering from phlebitis.

Four die in guerrilla raid on Israel

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Sept 4

Two Israeli soldiers and two guerrilla infiltrators were killed early today in one of the fiercest encounters since the recent renewal of terrorist raids inside Israel. Two other soldiers were wounded in the clash, near the Arab village of Fassuta in western Galilee.

The village was put under curfew immediately as part of intensive security measures. Schools were ordered to close and villagers were confined to their houses while searches were made. The raiders, whose strength was not known, apparently infiltrated across the border with Lebanon.

Later the restrictions at Fassuta were relaxed. Reports from Damascus that some of the raiders were at liberty and had taken hostages were dismissed here as being without foundation.

On Monday night, two infiltrators were killed by an Israeli Army patrol after crossing the security fence from Lebanon, near Hamita. Two others were believed to have

recrossed the border. Near the bodies were Russian Kalashnikov rifles, ammunition and quantities of explosives.

Al Fatah leaflets in Hebrew, Arabic and English were found, indicating that the men were part of a gang planning to take hostages in order to obtain the release of 20 convicted Arab terrorists in Israeli prisons. The gang is thought to have belonged to a splinter group of Al Fatah, the Popular Struggle Front, which has financial backing from Libya and Iraq.

General Ensis Silasvuo, commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, left for Damascus today.

Damascus, Sept 4.—The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine tonight said a number of hostages held by its men in northern Israel had been killed in an attack by Israel troops.

A communiqué said that the unit which had seized the hostages early today withdrew from a military barracks to a wooded area between the town of Fassuta and Maalot, in upper Galilee.—Reuter.

Foot call for report on all incomes of over £10,000 a year

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, has referred to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth a comprehensive and objective analysis of all forms of income from employment and self-employment at the higher levels (exceeding say £10,000 a year before tax), the Department of Employment said yesterday.

The statement adds: "This would take the form of an investigation into the present position and past trends in the levels and distribution of such incomes, including all forms of monetary benefit, taking into account the incidence of taxation and changes in the value of money."

The commission would be asked to examine the economic and social justifications advanced for the levels and distribution of such incomes, including the qualifications, experience, ability and individual effort required, and the degrees of personal responsibility and risk and the international market for certain occupations.

The proposed reference is published as a consultative document on which comments are invited within 14 days. It is hoped that the commission will be able to report within a year.

The commission is to be asked to analyse the present position and past trends in the levels and distribution of such incomes, including all forms of monetary and non-monetary benefit, and showing separately the incidence of taxation and changes in the value of money.

It also includes in its analysis directors' fees; remuneration for part-time employment at comparable rates; and returns on personal investment in so far as these can be regarded in some form of remuneration arising from the employment or self-employment; and

justifications advanced for the levels and distribution of such incomes, including for example the degrees of personal responsibility and risk, the qualifications, experience, ability and individual effort required; the international market

for certain occupations; and such other factors as the commission may consider relevant.

In a separate statement from the Treasury, the ministry recalls that in a statement to the House of Commons on July 28 the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that it was his intention to seek assistance from the royal commission in assembling some of the factual information for a comprehensive review of the existing control of dividends which he would carry out next year.

The proposed terms of a reference were being published yesterday in draft to enable those interested to comment upon it by September 20.

The Treasury says the Government was asking the commission to prepare a report on the pattern of distribution of ownership of equity capital and of income arising from it between United Kingdom pension and insurance companies, other institutions, companies, individuals resident in the United Kingdom and overseas recipients; the final distribution of the income to individuals of different income levels in the United Kingdom; and the trends in distribution over a recent period of years.

The pattern of financing of United Kingdom companies, including financing by equity and non-equity capital; and in particular the rise of dividends in the rate of capital which does not have to be remunerated by a fixed return for the financing of long-term investment. The commission is asked to distinguish as far as possible the significance of equity capital and dividends for companies of different forms of sectors and rates of growth; and changes over a recent period of years in the total of dividends paid by companies in the United Kingdom covered by dividend control, and in the capital in relation to which those dividends were paid; and the relationship in a similar illustrative period between the growth of different forms of personal income, including dividends, other investment income and income from employment and self-employment.

The commission is asked to take into account capital gains and losses where practicable. The Government hopes for a report by early summer 1975.

Business News, page 17

Bread price may drop to 9p in some shops

By Hugh Clayton

Bread prices will fall in more than 10,000 shops next month as the first time that independent retailers have made widespread price cuts on bread.

Under the bulk deals they will work on discounts of 20p in the pound or more, the levels already enjoyed by supermarkets. Mace and VG are to buy from RHM (Mother's Pride and Hovis) while Spar Vivo is contracted to Spillers (Wendloaf).

Yesterday's statements mark further success for the campaign by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, to persuade shopkeepers to concentrate price-cuts on basic foodstuffs.

It is the first time that independent retailers have made widespread price cuts on bread.

Competitive pressure, combined with subsidies, bulk-buying and profit cuts will soon make bread cheaper in many shops than immediately before the last general election.

Business News, page 17

Man shot dead in Soho arcade

A travel agent, Mr Tony Zamparelli, aged 37, of Clacton, was shot dead last night in a Soho amusement arcade, the Golden Goose, in Old Compton Street.

A police officer said that witnesses reported seeing a number of men enter the arcade about seven o'clock. There were at least four shots and then two men ran off.

Bishops' threat to disobey S African law

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, Sept 4

The Roman Catholic bishops of South Africa threatened today to disobey legislation that would stifle debate on the question of conscientious objection.

A Bill now before Parliament provides for a fine of up to 10,000 rand (£5,200) or a jail sentence of up to 10 years for anyone found guilty of encouraging people to avoid military service.

A statement issued by the board of the Southern African Bishops' Conference described the draft legislation as "an extreme measure incompatible with Christ's gospel of peace".

The statement said: "The members of the Board agree that should the Bill become law in its present form they would be bound in conscience to disobey it and would expect clergy and people of their own and other churches to do likewise."

Proxy bomb greets Mr Powell's arrival as Unionist candidate for Down, South

From Robert Fisk
Belfast

A film director could not have devised a more dramatic introduction to Mr Powell's triumphal arrival yesterday in Belfast than the Unionist shepherded Mr Powell and his wife up the road while the Army started spraying a carpet of bubbling liquid 10ft high over the street to soften the impact of the explosion.

The experience left Mr Powell unmoved. In a second hotel half a mile away, owned, incidentally, by the Irish Republic's state transport company, Mr Powell said, when asked what effect the bomb had had: "We are all in the hands of the Lord. In the midst of life we are in death, and other texts. Any politicians of prominence in Great Britain today realize that somebody could want to do a mischief. This is no strange thought for a politician nowadays."

His colleagues beamed when he launched on his familiar condemnation of British efforts to deal with Northern Ireland. "I have been explaining for years the disastrous consequences for this province of the attempts by successive British governments to have it both ways and to satisfy equally, more or less equally, those who were irreconcilable opposites; those who want this province to be a part

of the United Kingdom, and those who want it to be part of a foreign state. . . That is impossible, and the behaviour of the British Government in lending it support, that they thought it possible and desirable was one of the main causes of fomenting and encouraging violence."

Mr Powell said he was glad that the Government had at last seen the necessity of strengthening the RUC, because it had previously been diminishing its role. When he was asked about the security situation, he said: "Most people in Northern Ireland would be very happy to be back in almost any period of the existence of Stormont from the beginning. I dare say they would swap the past five years for any year of Stormont's existence."

Would Mr Powell be prepared to vote for the Provisional IRA? He waited for a second before replying: "I understand that this is an illegal organization. I do not usually welcome donations from the burglars' union."

He went on: "But an individual is an individual and a constituent is a constituent, and it is the business of a member of Parliament to be available and to give advice where he can."

Was Mr Powell in Northern Ireland? Continued on page 2, col 4

Britain's first gold medal won by Pascoe

Britain gained its first gold medal at the European Athletics Championships in Rome yesterday when Alan Pascoe won the 400 metres hurdles. British hopes of another gold shortly afterwards were not fulfilled when David Jenkins ran well below his best form to take the silver medal in the 400 metres.

Pascoe, a 26-year-old London college lecturer from Penze, ran a superbly timed race, vindicating his decision to compete despite a troublesome thigh injury which caused the British selectors to leave it up to him whether to run.

Pascoe allowed a Russian hurdler, Evgeni Gavrilenko, to make the early pace, then strode through powerfully on the final bend to hold off Frenchman, Jean-Claude Nallet. Eighteen-year-old Steven Overt won Britain's second silver medal of the day when second in the final of the 300 metres to Luciano Susani, of Yugoslavia.

Report, page 10

Heath visit cancelled

Mr Heath cancelled a visit to the Edinburgh Festival last night because of the Morning Cloud tragedy. Last night, he will fly to Scotland today.

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HOME NEWS

Report blames poor efforts by boroughs for home scarcity

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent London boroughs, particularly the outer boroughs, are urged to redouble their efforts to build houses to meet the present shortage of 130,000 homes in the London area, it is stated in a government report published yesterday.

Scrutiny group sifts 403 proposed EEC laws

By Our Political Staff The Lords' scrutiny committee on European legislation produced a report yesterday after sifting through 403 EEC proposals in three months. Lord Diamond, the chairman, believes the committee has caught up with the train that left the station before the committee was appointed.

'Hazards' in hospital production of fluid

By John Roper Medical Reporter An investigation after the deaths of five patients from a contaminated dextrose drip solution showed that 10 hospital pharmacy departments out of 12 had defects in organization, the Pharmaceutical Society conference was told in Nottingham yesterday.



Mr Enoch Powell with the Rev Martin Smyth, leader of the Orange Order (left), and Mr John Laird, an Assemblyman (right), walking through Belfast yesterday after a bomb scare at the Europa Hotel.

Mr Powell unmoved by bombers

Continued from page 1 Ireland not turning against his own strongly held beliefs that the drug industry and not to local hospital pharmacy. To fulfil the requirements of the government guide to good manufacturing practice, many hospital pharmacy departments intending to undertake manufacture would have to be rebuilt.

Mr Faulkner launches own party

From Robert Fisk Belfast Mr Brian Faulkner, the man who led the power-sharing Executive in Northern Ireland until it fell prey to the "loyalists" strike and who was once leader of the official Unionist party, launched his own political group yesterday. It is dedicated to the union with Britain and is called the Unionist Party of Northern Ireland.

Minister's call on dockers to free sugar

Hull dockers who stopped sugar exports are not helping housewives, according to Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. She told Mr Anthony Fee, Hull docks' shop steward, in a telegram: "I cannot support it."

New proposals bring hope of Court Line refund

By Maurice Corina Industrial Editor New proposals for refunds to disappointed holidaymakers caught by the Court Line crash are to be put to the liquidators and the Government.

Travel-linked tickets urged on football clubs

By Tim Jones Football clubs are to be asked to introduce travel-linked ticket schemes for their supporters in an effort to curb hooliganism.

Yard man denies assault on demonstrators

Mr John Gerrard, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, denied yesterday that his officers had made an ill advised assault on the demonstrators in Red Lion Square, London.

£3.75m London Weekend challenge to BBC

A challenge to the BBC's television line-up was announced yesterday by London Weekend Television.

Advertisement for NatWest travel cheques. It features a large graphic of a travel cheque and text stating "You arrive safely. Your money doesn't." and "NatWest could do something about it."

Advertisement for the Greater London Fund for the Blind. It includes a portrait of Henry Fawcett and text asking for donations to help the blind.

Three leaders defeated in chess round

From Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent Paignton With losses by Cordell, P. Littlewood, and Williams in round four of the Robert Silk chess tournament yesterday, they now share the lead with Mestel and Nunn, with 21 points each.

Mr Benn offers £20,000 to Welsh unions for research

From Trevor Fishlock Cardiff The Government is making £20,000 available to trade unionists in Wales to pay for research into difficulties facing working people.

Weather forecast and recordings

Weather forecast and recordings section. It includes a map of the British Isles showing pressure systems and a table of weather data for various locations.

Liberals for home rule, against separatism

By Our Political Staff Mr Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, last night continued his political pentathlon before the election flare had been lit when he accused the two major parties of producing half-baked ideas on devolution.

Singer's operation

Mr Gary Gijter, the entertainer, is to have an operation later this month for the removal of infected throat tissues which have troubled him for two years.

Firm on three-day week

Up to 360 staff employed by Thomson Yellow Pages Ltd will work a three-day week from next Monday because of the industrial dispute at the Stationery Office has stopped printing of telephone directories.

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HOME NEWS

Call for a London police authority

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent
The Metropolitan Police should be made accountable to the local electorate through the establishment of an elected police authority...



Mr Richard Hunt, a dealer, examining a proof in deep brown of an 1840 British penny stamp at Stanlev Gibbons's A. M. Smeaton collection auction in London.

Gamblers at casino were cheated, court told

Mr Graham Neville, counsel appearing for the police and the Gaming Board, told Torbay licensing magistrates yesterday how people at the Carlton Club casino in Torquay, scene of the three murders last December, were cheated.

"Barrington Laurance are the people you should meet..."

... did me a power of good. As soon as I explained my property situation they knew exactly what I was talking about and events over this last year have proved...

Leaders of Civil Assistance now selecting over 50 'controllers'

By Christopher Walker
In conditions of strict secrecy, General Sir Walter Walker and the other leaders of Civil Assistance, the largest of the new patriotic organizations in Britain, are now selecting more than 50 'controllers' to supervise their operation throughout the country.

hier this week he received an official warning from the Hampshire police to be on his guard against attempts to steal the documents and lists of names now in his possession. They told me to be particularly on the look-out for left-wingers who might try and pose as police officers and attempt to take them away...

Mr Neville told the court that punters were plied with drink-winning customers were sometimes invited into after-hours games of cards. Sometimes the games would continue throughout the night and the next day. Croupiers returning the next night would find the same people in the same places playing cards.

Brighton suing Brian Clough and Leeds

Brian Clough, the manager of Leeds United, is being sued for damages by his former club, Brighton and Hove Albion, which alleges breach of contract. The third division club is also suing Leeds United for damages for allegedly inducing Mr Clough to break his five-year contract.

Coal board and county council clash over plans for new Yorkshire mine

From Ronald Kershaw Wakefield
A clash between the West Yorkshire County Council and the National Coal Board appears to be imminent over conditions laid down by the county council to be observed by the board in developing a new drift mine at Royston, near Barnsley.

'A' level at 84

Mr Harry Grossman, aged 84, former army major, of Peverill Road, Beeston, has passed a second A level in applied mathematics four years after gaining one in pure mathematics.

Lord Snowdon in disabled inquiry

Lord Snowdon is chairman of a working party on the integration of the disabled, the formation of which was announced yesterday. Its formation follows discussions between Lord Snowdon, Mr Alfred Morris, minister for the disabled, and Mr Duncan Gubrie, director of Action Research for the Crippled Child.

Tommy Lawton to do 200 hours of community work

From Our Correspondent Nottingham
Tommy Lawton, aged 54, the former England and Nottingham County footballer, was ordered by Nottingham magistrates yesterday to serve a sentence of 200 hours community service work for obtaining £20 by deception from a friend.

Inquiry on high rates for water in Wales

From a Staff Reporter Cardiff
In response to anger in Wales over water charges, Mr Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, yesterday set up a committee of inquiry. He hopes it will make recommendations before the 1975/76 rates are fixed.



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MARIA COLWELL REPORT

Sharing the responsibility: Social services, NSPCC, teachers, neighbours

By David Leigh

The report on the life and death of Maria Colwell, who was killed at the age of seven by her stepfather in a beating while she was supervised by the local authority, censures two welfare departments and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The 60,000-word report, [conclusions on the facing page] which the Government has issued in typescript while proper publication awaits the end of a printers' strike, presents a long list of failures in communication, in which social workers, NSPCC workers, school welfare officers, teachers and members of the public were all involved.

A minority report by Miss Olive Stevenson, Reader in Social Administration at Oxford University, the only one of the three inquiry members to be identified with professional social workers, accuses her colleagues of over-simplification. She has a much more sympathetic view of the decisions social workers took about the moves of the child between natural foster-parents and stepfather.

"I do not think a hierarchy of blame is appropriate and therefore dissociate myself from it," Miss Stevenson writes. "The report is written in a tone of passion not only to the people caught up in Maria Colwell's death, but to those whom it employs to perform tasks of the utmost difficulty and complexity, under conditions of great strain."

After nine weeks of public hearings in Brighton at the end of last year, the three members of the inquiry, appointed by Sir Keith Joseph, then Secretary of State for Social Services, did not immediately disagree. Mr Thomas Field-Fisher, QC, the chairman, Alderman Mrs Rowena Davey, of Essex County Council, and Miss Stevenson could not resolve their differences in the five months of writing.

The body of the report analyses in detail the moves by which Maria Colwell was originally fostered with her relatives, the Coopers; returned after five years to her natural mother and new stepfather under a local authority supervision order; and ill-treated in her new home despite reports from neighbours and teachers of her plight.

"The foster-parents, the report says, 'East Sussex considered them suitable to consider Maria and saw no reason to change that opinion as the years passed.' They were devoted to her and she had a normal and satisfactory upbringing. Mrs Kepple, Maria Colwell's mother, campaigned for her return. East Sussex social work department was anxious about the effect that would have on the child, but eventually decided not to oppose a court and natural mother's wishes. Mrs Kepple were undertaken.

which caused upsets and attempts by the child to run away. The report says: "We cannot accept that in a case such as this a child should be subject to the degree of stress shown by Maria. "If there is a reluctance to seek a second opinion from another discipline and too much emphasis is placed on independent judgment, then clients will suffer as Maria did."

The report said they considered it wholly wrong that no effort was made, even at a late stage, to get a medical opinion on the depth and significance of the child's continuing protests. There was no doubt in their minds that her loyalties lay with the Coopers. At the court hearing, for her return to her mother, little was known about the prospective stepfather, who had a history of illness, of brawling and use of different names. The foster-parents were virtually excluded from the proceedings.

Under the supervision order that was made to replace the original and more stringent care order, there were too few powers, and no statutory rules requiring how supervision should be done. Because Maria Colwell had moved to Brighton, Miss Diana Lees, the social worker responsible, was operating outside her territory, East Sussex, and did not know local schools and other welfare officials.

After the court order in November, until the following February, there is not enough evidence to satisfy us that Maria's general well-being was being watched by East Sussex with sufficient care. In April, 1972, neighbours reported that the child had injuries. Welfare agencies testified that such evidence should be treated cautiously, but the report states, "the weight of this evidence is such that we have no hesitation in accepting it in general terms."

The picture presented was of a physically and emotionally deteriorating child who was deprived and unhappy, at any rate after April, 1972. Mrs Daphne Kirby, of the NSPCC, was called by Maria Colwell, then injured, had fallen off a scooter: "In our opinion Mrs Kirby accepted the explanation she was given for these serious injuries far too readily, in particular against the NSPCC, which had been called, the report says. There were indications that Miss Lees did not appreciate the gravity of the situation.

That, coupled with the failure of later information to get to Miss Lees, and her belief that Mrs Kirby was regularly visiting the child, led to "a complete failure to supervise" between June and December. Miss Lees's superior had to share responsibility for that. The report expresses surprise at the number of times the records and recollections of officials concerned did not tally in the later incidents in Maria's life. It emphasizes that there was no doubt, however, of everyone's truthfulness and concern.

By December, because of "the fatal failure to pool the total knowledge of the child's background, recent history and physical and mental condition, the last real opportunity of removing her was missed". The education welfare officer, formerly known as the truancy officer, was concerned about the child, but was confused about her role in the matter. The report criticises the lack of liaison between the school, the educational welfare officer and the borough social services department. Educational welfare officers are administratively distinct from social service departments.

Maria Colwell, despite an elaborate "welfare provision", fell through the net primarily because of communication failures, the report concludes. Records should be better kept and there should be more secretarial help available. The NSPCC had low administrative costs but "skipping on such servicing is not in the long run conducive to efficiency".

Of communications between and within schools, the child was transferred from one to another, the report says: "This was for Maria an important link in the welfare chain and one which was on occasion weak. "It is reasonable to infer that the staff of the Brighton schools did not regard the school record cards as an important part of their information system. "Too often in the course of our inquiry we heard of 'foot-proof systems' which in the event proved faulty. "It was essential for class teachers, three of whom had shown much sincerity and perceptiveness about Maria, to be more involved, it says. Of communications between schools and social service departments, the report suggests there may have been a lack of confidence between the professions. There may also have been a lack of proper confidence and understanding between social work officials and members of the public, such as neighbours. Complaints about child cruelty commonly went to the NSPCC for historical reasons. That might be causing a general confusion in other cases, the report suggests. It was possible that too much attention was placed in such



Maria Colwell: Sad history in which "the system" failed.

work on training the mother and no little on the stepfather. It is also suggested. The possibility of making better inquiries about a stepfather in comparable cases ought to be considered. When courts are considering such cases, a report ought to be obtained from an independent social worker, to obviate divided perspectives in the social worker who is working for a department that has already made a recommendation. The foster-parents ought to have been in court. Medical supervision under the supervision order proceedings was called into question. Miss Lees was generally handicapped by not having the power to take the child forthwith to a doctor. She was dependent on Mrs Kepple's cooperation. Had the child carried on having the regular examinations obligatory under the full-scale care order, her steady deterioration would have been picked up. Miss Stevenson, in her dissenting report, emphasized the widespread family disputes in which the question of Maria Colwell's fostering became embroiled. Social workers, she said, thought it important for the child's emotional welfare to reduce these conflicts, but she suggested that perhaps they might have been "over-optimistic".

Maria Colwell was treated for "depression" during the period when trial visits were being made to her mother with a view to returning her. The majority report criticized the social worker's failure to seek psychiatric opinion on the child. Miss Stevenson said: "She was acting quite responsibly in my view in the exercise of her professional judgment." Miss Stevenson agreed that Miss Lees's investigation of the prospective stepfather was inadequate. But she was only conforming to standard social work practice in which there is room for improvement. It was unlikely any discoveries about the stepfather would have changed the original decision to allow the child's return.

There were some deplorable failures of communication, Miss Stevenson said, but she rejected the assumption that the responsibilities lay with social workers entirely. Furthermore, the depth of inspection by Miss Lees and Mrs Kirby was affected because they were overworked. Mrs Kirby was doing the work of two inspectors. Miss Lees had to take on a number of difficult cases, after the reorganization of the social work department, and had six children at physical risk under her supervision at the time. She did not think Maria Colwell was at physical risk. "One wonders what the duties of anxious social workers can be."

The inquiry's terms of reference were to inquire into the

care and supervision provided by local authorities and other agencies in relation to Maria Colwell, and the coordination between them. Mr Field-Fisher wrote to Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, saying: "It is a matter of regret to the committee however, that we have been unable to reach agreement on certain matters." Much of the report had none the less been signed and agreed by all three.

Maria Colwell was beaten to death in January, 1973, at the council house in Brighton where she had lived since she returned to her natural mother, Mrs Pauline Kepple. Her stepfather, William Kepple, is serving a sentence of eight years' imprisonment for manslaughter. East Sussex County Council was supervising the child on behalf of Brighton Borough Council, in whose area she was then technically living. The inquiry was in public after a proposed secret investigation by the county council had been scrapped in view of public protests. All the agencies involved were completely cooperative, the report emphasizes.

The inquiry examined two separate periods in Maria Colwell's life, the period with her foster-parents immediately after her birth, which ended in November, 1971, when the 1966 care order about her was revoked, and the rest of her life with her mother. It was only after the report's account of the first period, in which the decision was taken to allow the child's return to Mrs Kepple, that Miss Stevenson wrote her dissenting report. She also disagreed with the way the final conclusions were presented, in so far as they parcelled out responsibility.

After Maria Colwell was born, the fifth of Mrs Colwell's (later Mrs Kepple) children by Raymond Colwell, the husband left home and died shortly afterwards. Mrs Kepple then went "completely to pieces", the report says. "There was ample evidence (her) children were being consistently left alone, were neglected and dirty and that she was associating with numerous men."

As a result, the child was fostered by Mrs Cooper. Mrs Kepple's sister-in-law. She was taken back to her mother, neglected again, and formally placed with Mrs Cooper and her husband as foster-parents, while under the care of the local authority. Miss Stevenson has reservations about the wisdom of the original decision, Mrs Kepple neglected again, and formally placed with Mrs Cooper and her husband as foster-parents, while under the care of the local authority. Miss Stevenson has reservations about the wisdom of the original decision, Mrs Kepple neglected again, and formally placed with Mrs Cooper and her husband as foster-parents, while under the care of the local authority.

In April, 1970, Miss Diana Lees took over responsibility for Maria Colwell's case. The report said she had excellent academic and professional qualifications as well as hospital social work experience. But she lacked local authority social work experience. Her workload, in addition, was steadily increased until by 1972 she was carrying an average burden of 60 to 70 cases of all kinds, including children at physical risk. Inevitably, a system of priorities had to be exercised for such a burden, and Maria Colwell could not receive absolute priority when it was not believed she was at physical risk. Mrs Colwell met William Kepple, and said she wanted to move to a council house and have Maria back. The report notes that the child's fears for her security were roused by that. Even very small children possess sometimes a remarkable acuity as to the implications of both situations and conversations which adults ignore at their peril and at this time Maria was over five years of age.

After a visit to her mother by Maria, Miss Lees said Mr Kepple, the prospective stepfather, showed no understanding of or concern for the child. It was suggested, the majority report says, that such an attitude was common in that type of person, and showed only a cultural difference. But, the report says, "such an apparent unconcern may mask a more sinister form of indifference which, after all, can pass through insensitivity and callousness to neglect and cruelty." The report asks to what was Maria Colwell going if the care order was revoked. "From being an only (fostered) child, somewhat in the nature of a solitary ewe-lamb, possibly over-indulged but nicely mannered and well brought up, she was going to join her natural mother, whom she hardly knew, whose family her mother did not believe in restricting and which she was to enter as the eldest, provoking possible jealousies. Of

the man of the house virtually nothing was known." Nevertheless, it would be wrong to ignore the fact that many "transplants", even when unpromising, did succeed. The social workers involved realized that the best approach to such a "transplant" was the gradual transfer of roots. But the hostilities in the family made them think that was impossible, although they wanted to gain time. "It is obvious that not only the most careful consideration was given to the situation as they saw it on this occasion by the East Sussex social workers, but that they were determined to proceed with caution."

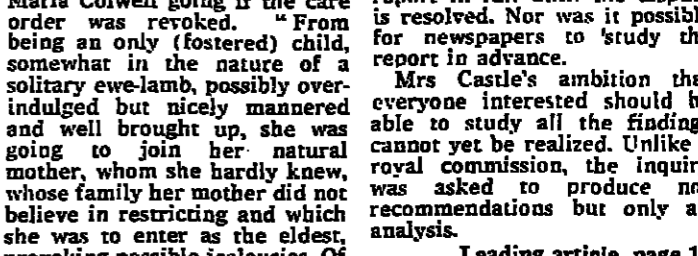
The report asks, however, was it really in Maria's best interests to be returned to her mother at all. What was the true cause and depth of the trauma which it was envisaged might occur? The social workers placed great stress on the stable relationship between Mrs Kepple and Maria. But the plain fact is, apart from what Miss Lees was told by the Kepples themselves, neither of whom was a truthful or reliable person, nothing was known of Mr Kepple.

"His history, his family, his background, his pay packet, his habits, his character, his temperament, his health, his philosophy of life, all were unknown." The majority report says criticism of professional practices from outside sources ought not to be inhibited. Law and medicine, both older professions, were not immune from outside criticism and were probably the better for it. "If social work practice might offend against ordinary standards of social or moral concern or even appear to go against accepted tenets of common sense, it would be wrong not to indicate at least a hope that the practice should be scrutinized anew."

The acceptance of unduly high degrees of trauma in a child in the process of being transplanted came under that scrutiny. The Department of Health and Social Security has been forced to issue the report in limited numbers because it cannot be printed and published normally by the Stationery Office because of the printing dispute. As a result, no one except the press and parties directly involved will be able to read the report in full until the dispute is resolved. Nor was it possible for newspapers to study the report in advance.

Mrs Castle's ambition that everyone interested should be able to study all the findings cannot yet be realized. Unlike a royal commission, the inquiry was asked to produce not recommendations but only an analysis. Leading article, page 15

Miss Diana Lees: Too many social welfare cases.



Miss Diana Lees: Too many social welfare cases.

Secretarial and General Appointments also on pages 24 and 26

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Glasgow
MRC GENERAL CIRCULATION
Applications are invited for the post of Physiologist to this group, which has an experimental programme based on the primate laboratories at the Edinburgh University.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
NEW ZEALAND
UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY
Applications are invited for the following positions closing on 15.10.74. SENIOR LECTURERS OR LECTURERS IN ACCOUNTING

SECRETARIAL
PERSONNEL ASSISTANT
wanted for food company. Job involves supervising interviewees. Very interesting position. Salary £1,200 p.a. plus benefits.

SECRETARIAL
£2,200 P.A. PLUS L.V.S
Two Secretaries
required for Partners of surveyors, valuers and estate agents close to Victoria Station.

PERSONNEL MANAGERS
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
Applications invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the post of Chief Engineer who has responsibility for the maintenance of the fleet of motor vehicles in the University.

SECRETARIAL
MANAGING DIRECTOR
of Advertising Agency seeks P.A./SECRETARY
Well-educated and up to date in all aspects of advertising.

SECRETARIAL
TALENTED TEMPS
If appreciate and enjoy better bookings with better clients in the profession, we have a number of exciting opportunities for you.

SECRETARIAL
P.A./SECRETARY
Expanding West End Consulting Firm. Current rates of £2,500 p.a. plus benefits.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Dundee
SECRETARY
Applications are invited from graduates with appropriate qualifications for the post of Secretary in the Faculty of Social Sciences and Letters.

SECRETARIAL
SECRETARY-PA to young partner
Salary scale £2,250 p.a. plus benefits. Handwritten notes in margin.

SECRETARIAL
SECRETARY ASSISTANT
with shorthand skills to work in international business and advertising production controller.

Senior Secretary for Brussels
c. £4000 p.a.
We are Smith Kline & French Laboratories Limited, a world famous name in pharmaceuticals and we are looking for an intelligent versatile SECRETARY interested in working for one of our Vice-Presidents at our European Headquarters office in Brussels.

Appointments Vacant also on page 13

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
MacQuarrie University
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Philosophy in the Department of Philosophy and Political Science.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Reading
APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ENGINEER
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the post of Chief Engineer who has responsibility for the maintenance of the fleet of motor vehicles in the University.

Tutor in Social Work
University of London
Applications are invited from professionally qualified Social Workers with a minimum of three years experience in the field for the post of Tutor in Social Work.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Manchester
SENIOR LECTURERS IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGIST
Applications invited for these posts in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

SECRETARIAL
INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
Applications are invited from graduates with appropriate qualifications for the post of Secretary in the Faculty of Social Sciences and Letters.

MARIA COLWELL REPORT

Blame put on failure of communications in welfare services

The following are the conclusions of the inquiry team, chaired by Mr Thomas Field-Fisher, QC, into the death of Maria Colwell... From the narrative of events covering the whole of Maria's life it can be seen that our findings necessarily involve the disclosure of many mistakes, both of commission and omission by many of those individuals who were responsible from time to time for her welfare in some degree.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Filter for extracting paraquat in blood

From Pearce Wright Science Correspondent... Medical researchers are experimenting with a device to take paraquat and other poisons out of the blood stream. Professor John P. Paul, of Strathclyde University, said at Stirling yesterday.

'Pill' in shops and toleration for lesbians urged

From a Staff Reporter... Toleration for lesbians and the sale of contraceptive pills in supermarkets and bars were urged by a population expert. "There seems no reason to pillory the lesbian and make her the object of opprobrium and derision," he said.

Personality test yields an index of frustration

From Our Science Correspondent... The different levels of frustration experienced by various kinds of personality were described to the British Association at Stirling yesterday by Dr John Nicholson, of Reading University.

Gravitational waves under study

From Our Science Correspondent... A totally new idea of communication by transmitting information on gravity waves directly through the centre of the earth was raised as a possibility by Dr R. W. P. Drever, of the Department of Natural Philosophy, Glasgow University.

TV stimulates violence, professor says

A warning of the effects on the young of television violence was given in a presidential address by Professor B. M. Foss, head of the Department of Psychology at London University.

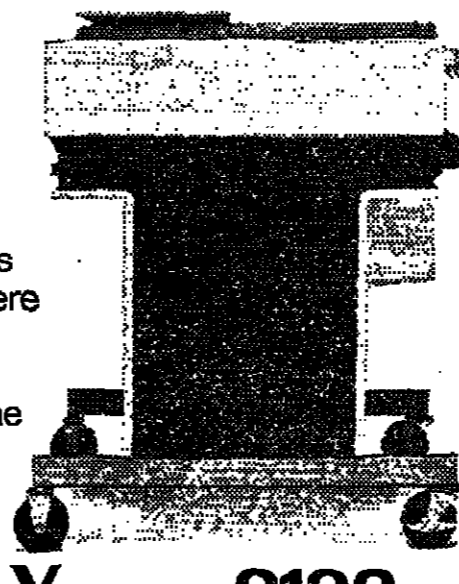
Miss Stevenson explains where she dissents

This is the letter to Mrs Casple from Miss Olive Stevenson, Reader in Applied Social Studies at Oxford University. Miss Stevenson, one of the three members of the Maria Colwell Inquiry, submitted a minority report.



This gave Rank Xerox an idea

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RANK XEROX

The new Xerox 3100—on wheels

Government plans to bring in new laws soon

Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health, said yesterday that there was no doubt that there had been big errors of judgment in the Maria Colwell case. But he added in a BBC radio 'The World at One' interview: "In the last analysis you simply can't have any system which can cope with the type of behaviour which was exhibited to this poor little girl."

It is a pity when the situation shows a complete and very tragic breakdown like this to point the finger at individuals. That is not what should be done. We should look at society itself. We should ask ourselves some of the deeper questions that underlie this case. One of them must be a question of resources.

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WEST EUROPE

Farmers plan protest demonstrations throughout the Nine

From Richard Wigg Paris, Sept 4

Farmers' leaders from throughout the European Community decided today in Paris to stage demonstrations in each of the nine countries on September 15, the day for the council of agriculture ministers meets again in Brussels. The demonstrations are intended to back up a demand for increases of at least 8 per cent in Community farm prices from October 1.

Today's meeting, termed a "European summit", was attended by 15 organizations, including Britain's National Farmers' Union. A joint statement issued afterwards said frankly that the aim was to put pressure on the EEC Commission and the governments into granting more than the proposed 4 per cent increase which has been proposed by the Commission and which divided the agricultural ministers of the Nine at yesterday's meeting.

The farmers' leaders said the demonstrators would recall to public opinion the role played by European agriculture in providing regular and moderately priced food products. The governments of the Nine were warned of the danger that "impoverished and discouraged" farmers might abandon the production of certain foodstuffs.

Michel Debatist, president of the French federation of farmers' unions, who called today's meeting, argues that the proposed 4 per cent increase is quite unrealistic, when account is taken of inflation during the past six months as reflected in higher bills for fertilizers, fuel and animal foodstuffs.

The French farmers who have been staging various types of demonstrations for weeks are likely to descend into the streets again in strength. M Christian Bonnet, the French Minister of Agriculture has indicated support for his farmers' view that 4 per cent is not enough.

Mr Richard Butler, deputy president of the NFU, speaking from today's meeting, said his organization had yet to decide on methods to arouse public opinion.

They did not want to block streets, he emphasized, but public opinion would be alerted to the basic problem, as British farmers saw it, of ensuring that any measure regarding prices was reflected in returns to the farmers.

The public must understand, he added, that shortages would develop, for instance, in beef

next year, unless a real floor was set now to farmers' earnings.

In Corsica the political parties, including the local branch of President Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republicans, and the trade unions have joined the local farmers' union in a call for a general strike next Tuesday.

The French Cabinet agreed on a series of special measures for Corsica earlier this week. But the discontent also concerns the detention of six farmers' leaders charged with disturbing the peace. Unless the six are released promptly, the strike will go forward, the Corsicans say.

Our Bonn correspondent writes: The West German Opposition accused the Government of "pussyfooting" today in a first reaction to yesterday's meeting of ministers of agriculture in Brussels.

An Opposition spokesman described the results of the meeting as "inadequate and disappointing". The Government had obviously not pressed for increased farm prices, and its failure to do so combined with its "pussyfooting" approach to nationalist special pleading by other Community members, had made "the helplessness of the Government horribly clear".

The Cabinet in Bonn discussed the Brussels talks at its regular weekly meeting today, but took no decisions. Farmers and their organizations were unanimous in expressing strong disapproval of the failure to raise farm prices, and issued warnings about further protest demonstrations.

Our Rome correspondent writes: Signor Paolo Bonomi, president of the Italian small farmers association, criticized the proposals put forward in Brussels for a Community farm price system based partly on costs.

The proposed increases, he said, would be of little benefit to farmers if the price of fertilizers, fodder and machinery went up, as was generally feared.

He proposed that farm prices should be calculated in future according to a scale which took into account the cost of essential products, wages and other operating expenses. In this way the farmers' effective earnings would be stabilized, as in the case of workers whose wages were linked to the cost of living.

Panic sugar buying spreads to France

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Sept 4

French housewives have been raiding sugar stocks in supermarkets and shops, after a warning last weekend from the sugar beet growers that they had better make provision "for at least two months because France runs the risk of running out of sugar very shortly".

English housewives living on the Channel coast, who have already experienced such shortages, have also been in the shops, taking day trips to France to fill their baskets with sugar from Boulogne or Calais. A spokesman on Dover-Falkestone steamer commented wryly: "With all the sugar we have on board if we capsize we shall sink in a sea of syrup".

French shopkeepers are less than satisfied with these cross-Channel raids. First they come to buy up our candles, then our toilet paper, and now our sugar, one of them remarked. In the Seine Maritime region, the local grocers' association has called on its members not to supply customers with abnormal quantities of sugar. A Paris supermarket sold six tons of sugar yesterday while its normal sales are about half a ton daily. Some retailers are going to supermarkets to replenish their own stocks.

"This panic is idiotic," one shop manager declared. "There has been a depletion of stocks, but by tomorrow they should be replenished."

The scare has been deliberately provoked by the sugar beet growers' confederation in an attempt to convince the European Commission to agree to an increase in the price of sugar in the Community, sufficient to encourage higher production.

In an interview to France-South today, M Cayre, the president of the confederation, claimed that he was defending not only the interests of sugar beet growers but also of French consumers, against the blindness of the Brussels technocrats.

Community sugar policy is grotesque," he said. Messrs Mansholt and Lardinois, for humanitarian reasons, wished to reduce European sugar production in order to make room for imports from underdeveloped countries. But the result is that these countries prefer to sell their sugar at a world price of 5 francs a kilo rather than to deliver it to us in Europe at 2 francs a kilo. The Community is going to buy sugar at 6 or 7 francs rather than encourage sugar beet production which brings in foreign currency to buy oil.

In a letter published in Le Monde today, M Cayre said: "The price of sugar in France is the lowest in the world. The pillaging of sugar stocks we see at our frontiers comforts us in the initiative we are taking in order to ensure that the EEC turns its back on Malthusianism and embarks resolutely on expansion." M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Minister of Finance, is reported to be fuming over this attempt to raise sugar beet growers to manipulate public opinion. "When world prices were much lower than French ones, French taxpayers paid the difference," he said yesterday. "Today I regret that producers should have exploited the fear of consumers to serve their own interests. The ordinance of 1945 which provided for penalties for 'starvers of the people' is still in force. Will it be necessary to resort to it?" Sugar beet producers should have a little more memory and a little decency."

OVERSEAS



The Prince of Wales speaks to Mrs Kirk after the funeral service in Wellington yesterday for Mr Norman Kirk, the New Zealand Prime Minister.

Prince at service for Mr Kirk

From Our Correspondent Wellington, Sept 4

Thousands of New Zealanders stood in driving rain to pay their last respects to Mr Norman Kirk, the Prime Minister, who died on Saturday, as his funeral procession moved through the streets of Wellington today.

Earlier at an ecumenical service in St Paul's Cathedral, attended by the Prince of

Wales, representing the Queen's emissaries from abroad, members of the Cabinet, other dignitaries and members of the public, the Most Rev A. H. Johnston, Anglican Primate of New Zealand, spoke of Mr Kirk's lifelong desire to be of service to others.

The country has responded emotionally to Mr Kirk's death at 51 after 20 months in office. There have been moving scenes during the past two days as mourners, among them many Maoris, stood in long queues, often in rain, waiting to file past the coffin as the body lay in state in Parliament House.

Similar scenes were expected in Christchurch, Mr Kirk's

home city, where the body now lies at the town hall after having been flown from Wellington.

There will be a simple burial service tomorrow at Waimate, Mr Kirk's birthplace which is a small south island town. Twenty-eight countries sent special representatives to today's funeral service. These were augmented by members of the diplomatic corps. Six prime ministers from the Pacific region, including Mr Gough Whitlam of Australia, attended. Mr Edward Short, Leader of the House of Commons, represented the British Government. The Prince of Wales was due to leave for Britain later tonight.

Mrs Ford parries '1976' questions

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Sept 4

Mrs Betty Ford today held her first White House press conference and bolstered expectations that her husband will run for election in 1976. It had previously been reported that Mrs Ford had released her husband from a pre-presidential commitment not to seek further office.

Today she would only say "it depends on the state of the country" on whether Mr Ford would run; but she would be campaigning, she said, for "guess who?"

Apparently suppressing some nervousness with a broadly fixed smile, the new first lady, in yellow wool dress and matching neck scarf, took 25 minutes of questions before a gathering of some 200 reporters, mostly women.

She deftly challenged the President's boast to be preparing his own breakfast, saying she was afraid he had by now become accustomed to the "very fine service" upstairs at the White House. She professed to be doing her bit in the struggle against inflation, saying the family no longer ate as much steak and roast beef "as the boys would like". Cattle farmers may not like that, but she suggested everyone do without a little.

As a former dancer with Martha Graham, Mrs Ford said she wanted, as first lady, to do what she could for the arts, especially in promoting funds for the national endowment. She also intended to be active helping underprivileged and handicapped children.

Mrs Ford is obviously proud of her own four children. She twice referred to them all enjoying "a family conference over the dinner table", and she explained that the President was influenced by his children in

the recent decision to seek leniency towards the Vietnam conscription dodgers and deserters.

She publicly complimented her children for the way they had adapted to the White House life. That had "dumbfounded" her, she said. She described herself as "happy", "very busy", and said "I always thought I was normal".

She described the White House as "truly a beautiful spot", though she suggested the President and family would try to keep to their normal holiday in their small apartment at Vail, a Colorado ski resort in the Rockies.

She saw no reason why they all could not maintain "that normal family relationship".

Mrs Ford committed herself to two questions. Asked by a priest reporting for a Roman Catholic newspaper for her position on abortion, she readily expressed herself "definitely" closer to those favouring it than opposing it.

When another questioner she undertook to intercede with the President to see whether cancer research could not be expedited.

She professed to be "good friends" with the Nixons, although she admitted she had not spoken to Mrs Nixon since the former President's departure. They corresponded, she said.

Although she had not yet completed the more of the Ford hom into the White House, someone asked how she wished to be remembered. "As a constructive wife of a President", she rejoined. She did not expect to come anywhere near living up to previous first ladies, yet it was her ambition to try coming close.

Like her husband she has the knack of sounding as if she means it.

Surprises in reshuffling of Nixon appointees

From Fred Emery Washington, Sept 4

President Ford, in a reshuffle of Nixon appointees, today nominated Mr George Bush to be the new chief of the United States mission in Peking and Mr Kenneth Rush to be the new Ambassador to France.

Speculation that former General Alexander Haig, soldiering on as White House Chief of Staff, would be nominated for the post of Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, was denied by Jerry terbors, White House press secretary. He said Mr Haig had expressed a desire to return to the army but this was "only one of the options" the President was considering.

There were indications of deep allied dismay that a man so militarily inexperienced and politically inexperienced with the disgrace of President Nixon would even be considered for the highest NATO post.

But Mr Ford is known to have high regard for General Haig—feeling grateful that he helped, crucially, to engineer the reconstitution of NATO.

Most recently his official status was described as White House Chief of Staff for the "duration". But leading news papers and broadcasting correspondents emerged today with reports he was being considered for the NATO post, or a high army command.

General Haig, aged 50, is unpopular with the army high command. He was a colonel when he joined the Nixon White House and was catapulted to four-star general over the heads of some 230 officers senior to him, by President Nixon. He was briefly Vice-Chief of Army Staff before replacing Mr H. R. Haldeman in 1973.

Today's appointments were something of a surprise. Mr Bush, a national Republican chairman, has been heavily promoted as Vice-President of the party's right wing but Mr Rockefeller was preferred. He is a former Texas congressman and was one of Mr Nixon's appointees, as Ambassador to the United Nations. He is regarded as a political lightweight.

Mr Ford is proposing a woman, Mrs Mary Louise Smith, to succeed him.

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EEC summit waits on British election

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Sept 4

Reports in the French press that Paris might call a new European summit conference in the second half of October, have been described in authoritative quarters today as without foundation. M André Rossi, the Government spokesman, stated after this morning's meeting of the Council of Ministers, that for the time being no date had been set for such a summit.

This stands to reason. The French Government has not yet fully worked out its proposals for "putting Europe back on the rails". So far it has only reached the stage of ideas, which are being put to the Council of Ministers, including Giscard d'Estaing, put to Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, at their informal meeting in Paris on Monday.

France also wants to consult its other partners in the Community, and obtain reactions and suggestions, in order to avoid any impression that this

is going to be in any way a Franco-German "frame-up". Finally, it wishes to know the date of the British elections, before setting one for the summit, in the hope that the new British Government will have a clear line of policy on Europe.

It is fully appreciated here that a Labour victory with a comfortable majority may not remove the uncertainty, and that Mr Wilson may go on playing a relatively pro-European game abroad and an anti-European one at home so long as the so-called negotiation has not been concluded; but it is already quite clear that, once the elections are over and whether the new British Government likes it or not, France will put all its weight behind a new European initiative, confident that it has the full backing of West Germany.

The most likely timing of the summit is around the middle of November, in order to avoid clashing with the end of the year festivities.

Grenade attack at Nicosia church

From Our Correspondent Nicosia, Sept 4

Cyprus troops advanced in violation of the 19-day-old ceasefire to overrun the Greek Cypriot village of Galini in north-west Cyprus, the Government announced today.

A United Nations peace force spokesman confirmed that the Greek Cypriot National Guard had lodged a protest after Turkish forces opened mortar and machine gun fire and then overran National Guard positions yesterday. But he declined to say whether Galini had been captured.

The spokesman also said that Turks threw two hand grenades in to a churchyard astride the "green line" dividing the Greek and Turkish sections of Nicosia on Thursday night—another violation of the ceasefire. The attack was preceded by bursts of fire that echoed down the deserted streets bathed in moonlight, coming from the north side of the line, according to the spokesman.

The grim count at the mass grave in the Turkish Cypriot village of Maratha, begun three days ago, was more than 84 skulls when it was concluded yesterday, the United Nations reported.

The spokesman said the investigation of another mass grave near Limassol, insisting that investigations be carried out on the Turkish side as well.

The new Georgia rejects Mr Maddox as governor

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Sept 4

Mr Lester Maddox, former Governor of Georgia, has been defeated in an attempt to win back the post. He was decisively beaten in the second round of the state Democratic primary election yesterday and Georgia thus turned its back on segregation.

Mr Maddox was elected governor in 1966 at the height of the race conflict of that decade. He gained fame when he announced that he would not obey the Civil Rights Act and desegregate a restaurant he owned. He distributed pickaxe handles to his (white) customers to keep the blacks out.

His opponent in yesterday's primary, a member of the state legislature who had the support of Georgia blacks, moderates and the "new South" generally, distributed copies of an old photograph taken during those stirring days, showing Mr Maddox standing guard outside

his restaurant with a revolver in his hand. He finally closed it rather than admit blacks.

Mr Maddox is now Lieutenant-Governor of Georgia. He was not allowed to run for a second term in 1970 under the state constitution and ran for the second position instead. The Governor, Mr James Carter, supported yesterday's victor, Mr George Busbee.

Mr Maddox campaigned in the old way, travelling the back roads of Georgia and proclaiming "Of Lester is here" and insisting that he was the representative of the "little man"—lower-class whites left behind by the startling economic progress Georgia has made recently. It was to no avail.

The South has left Mr Maddox and his kind behind. The only surviving important politician whose position is based on his racial stand during the 1950s and 1960s is Governor George Wallace of Alabama—and even he has abandoned his old slogan "Segregation now, segregation for ever".

Fraud charge against Mrs Papadopoulos

From Our Correspondent Athens, Sept 4

Charges of fraud were today brought against Mrs Despina Papadopoulos, the wife of former President George Papadopoulos, the deposed dictator, by the public prosecutor in Athens. The charge carries a penalty of up to 10 years' imprisonment.

The action follows an inquiry into accusations that Mrs Papadopoulos drew a salary as a confidential secretary in the Central Intelligence Service (KYP) even after the 1967 coup, when she married the then Colonel Papadopoulos.

The sum involved exceeds £13,000.

Some 70 university professors purged during the dictatorship for political reasons have been reinstated by decree. All professors appointed by Government order during the dictatorship have been dismissed.

The Government is preparing another decree to reinstate judges dismissed by the junta and to remove those appointed during the previous regime.

US formal links with E Germany

Washington, Sept 4.—The United States today formally established diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic. An agreement between the two governments was signed at the State Department.

Ambassadors will be exchanged later. President Ford nominated Mr John Sherman Cooper, former Republican Senator from Kentucky, to be the first ambassador to East Germany.

Emperor's aide among six held in Ethiopia

Addis Ababa, Sept 4.—Emperor Haile Selassie's private secretary was among six people arrested today on orders from the armed forces' coordinating committee, Ethiopia radio announced.

Mr Yohannes Kidane Mariam was said to be the last official remaining at the Emperor's side apart from members of the imperial family who are with him at the palace.

The 165 prominent officials now detained include all the close aides of the Emperor and members of his former Crown and Judicial councils.—Agence France-Presse and AP.

S Vietnam air sorties cut

Saigon, Sept 4.—Cuts in United States military aid and uncertainty over fuel supplies are forcing South Vietnam to limit air strikes against the Communists.

The reduction in air attacks was believed to have become sharper in the past week. South Vietnam has been trying to cut back on ammunition and fuel usage for several months, but the vote in Congress last month to limit military aid for South Vietnam to \$700m (£300m) this year has prompted sterner economy measures.

There are reports that a lack of spare parts for some of the United States-supplied aircraft here are also affecting the number of sorties flown, but military sources say that the main problem is the price of fuel.

Drive to gain UN support by Palestinians

Cairo, Sept 4.—Arab foreign ministers today ended a four-day conference highlighted by the first step in a diplomatic drive by the Palestinians to gain international support for their position in the Middle East conflict.

Acting on a proposal by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the ministers instructed their United Nations representatives to call collectively for a General Assembly debate on the Palestine issue as a separate item on the agenda.

The PLO planned to send delegations and messages to many countries to seek their support at the United Nations, in which it already had the backing of at least 30 members

Man with rusty nail hijacks airliner

Boston, Sept 4.—A man was charged with air piracy today after it had been alleged that he tried to extort \$100,000 (£43,000) from Eastern Airlines by seizing the pilot of a commuter flight and threatening him with a rusty nail.

According to the FBI, Marshall Collins, aged 20, of Providence, Rhode Island, boarded a DC 9 jet at New York for the flight to Boston. When the airliner had landed, the hijacker rushed forward and grabbed the pilot round the

neck, scratching him with the nail.

The 95 passengers and four members of the crew scrambled out of emergency exits over the wings because the hijacker refused to permit the doors of the aircraft to be opened.

The hijacker then held the pilot hostage for three hours, demanding \$100,000 for the release of a passenger named Boston's black ghetto. He later lowered the demand to \$10,000.

A black FBI agent persuaded Mr Collins, who also is black,

to surrender, according to FBI sources. Mr Collins and the pilot emerged from the aircraft and Mr Collins was arrested. The pilot was treated for superficial facial wounds.

Police at La Guardia airport, New York, where the hijacker boarded the aircraft, said metal-detecting devices—through which each passenger must pass—would have detected the nail. However a passenger who undoubtedly be permitted to go on board with a nail or other such small metal objects.—Reuter.

Swiss villagers search forest for a 'tiger'

From Our Correspondent Geneva, Sept 4

The people of Haldenstein, a village above Coire, in the Swiss Alps, are living in a state of apprehension, as they believe here may be a "tiger" in the surrounding forest.

Three days ago, the carcass of a roe deer was found at risk. The local gamekeeper was examining it when he poked up and saw a wild-grown "tiger" 200 yards away. It disappeared into bushes. He alerted the village, a hunting party as hurriedly assembled, got to the spot at dusk and started eating their way through the undergrowth.

They caught a glimpse of "the tiger" on a rocky outcrop, against the light of the rising moon. It ran off through the rocks.

The deer carcass was left alone but has not been touched. Experts say in the killing was certainly done by an animal much larger than the biggest dog.

Hunting parties have been organised, but no members including a Zurich wild animal park arrived with a rifle firing a knock-out narcotic capsule.

While there is conjecture that the beast might be a jaguar or a lynx, the men who "saw the stripes on its back", are convinced that it is a tiger.

Miss Caballe to undergo throat operation

Barcelona, Sept 4.—Montserrat Caballe, aged 41, the Spanish operatic star, is to undergo a throat operation in Barcelona on September 13.

In an interview here last night with a Spanish news agency, she said that the operation would not affect her singing.

Royal visitors see Helsinki

Helsinki, Sept 4.—Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands today walked around Helsinki's crowded South Harbour open air market and stopped for coffee at the same booth used by President Lyndon Johnson on his 1963 visit.

The royal couple, on the second day of their four-day official visit to Finland, began their day with a tour of Parliament.—Reuter.

Disintegration of Norway's ruling party

From Our Correspondent Oslo, Sept 4

The Norwegian Labour Party, which has dominated the country's politics since the 1930s and has been in power in most of the postwar period, now slowly disintegrating, new men are jockeying for the leadership.

The chief editor of Arbeiderbladet, a party post, was dismissed without warning in March this year. At a meeting of the national executive last week, Mr Ronald Bye, the secretary-general, announced his decision to resign.

Mr Trygve Bratteli, the Prime Minister, who is also chairman of the party, has even noticed that he will give up his chairmanship at the congress next year. There are several candidates for the chairmanship, but it is a wide open question who is going to

lead the party in the future. On this occasion, therefore, the chairman will be elected instead of coming into the line of succession, which has been the practice for many years.

Underlying everything are the smouldering feuds which arose over the issue of European Community membership. Plans reduced the Labour Party to minority status, and since the elections last year its position has steadily gone down, according to a series of opinion polls. There has been a period of self-criticism which occasionally has taken the form of open strife.

At last week's meeting of the executive, a Labour MP demanded the resignation of the Prime Minister, who subsequently was given a vote of confidence. Yet it is almost a high heard of that anyone in a high party position should publicly

demand the leader's resignation.

The Labour Party now has to face the fact that most of its voters are in the centre and not to the left, which has eroded its base. The erosion also has been fed by increasing discontent over the high level of taxation.

It is now the party's aim to halt the erosion, yet the strife within its ranks seems impossible to stop. At the moment, it can count on more than 30 per cent of the electorate compared with some 40 per cent a year ago and about 45 per cent in the "golden age".

Political observers judge that this reduction in supporters has come to stay. In consequence, it is a fact of political life in Norway for the years ahead that the time of strong majority governments has gone.

OVERSEAS

Lisbon ministers say Frelimo will head the new government

Lisbon, Sept 4.—The Frelimo guerrilla movement will head a provisional government due to be set up in Mozambique later this month, Portuguese ministers said here today.

As the ministers set out for formal negotiations with Frelimo in the Zambian capital of Lusaka, Senhor Mario Soares, the Foreign Minister, said the essential lines of an independence agreement were already settled.

Dr Antonio de Almeida Santos, the Overseas Territories Minister, forecast that full agreement would be reached in the Lusaka talks due to start tomorrow, and that the provisional government would be formed about a week later.

Both he and Major Ernesto Melo Antunes, Minister without portfolio, said Portugal would legally recognize the independence of Mozambique next year.

The new provisional government, in which Frelimo would have a majority, would not be headed by the Frelimo leader, Mr Samora Machel, they said. They understood he would be the first president of independent Mozambique, although they emphasized that this was for Frelimo itself to decide.

Official Portuguese sources said the provisional government chief would probably be a Frelimo regional commander from the Mozambique district of Tete.

Major Melo Antunes said the outline agreement made no provision for any elections before independence, the date of which is to be fixed during the Lusaka talks.

Observers said the terms of the prospective agreement were in line with the three main points which Frelimo—the Mozambique Liberation Front—insisted on before any agreement to end the guerrilla war it has been fighting against Portugal in Mozambique for the past 10 years.

These points are that Portugal recognizes the inalienable right of the Mozambique people to independence, that it transfers power to the Mozambique people and that Frelimo is their sole legitimate representative.

"The fundamental aspect is that the war ends and that the future of Mozambique can be assured within the terms of a natural independence, since the

project of decolonization logically leads to independence," Dr Soares said in an airport statement.

Luanda, September 4.—Angola's military junta today announced the formation of a provisional government for the Portuguese territory which has been promised eventual independence by Lisbon. The provisional government will operate under the governing junta led by Admiral Rosa Coutinho.

In a statement in today's *Provincia de Angola* newspaper, no details were given about the intention previously announced by Admiral Coutinho to reserve places for liberation leaders.

Macao, Sept 4.—Dr Antonio Almeida Santos is expected to pay an official visit to this Portuguese enclave on the South China coast later this month, informed sources said today.

The sources said Dr Santos would also be travelling to the island of Portuguese Timor in the Indonesian archipelago.

There was no immediate official confirmation here of the trip, which will be the first official visit to Macao by a Portuguese minister for several years.

In the aftermath of the April 25 military coup in Portugal, there have been two top-level dismissals in the armed forces here and two political parties have been formed.

One of them, the liberal-leaning Macao Democratic Centre (CDM) has been pressing for reforms in the provincial administration and has sharply criticized the Governor, General Nobre de Carvalho, who has held the post for nearly eight years.

A CDM spokesman said today the Governor had offered to reconsider his decision to ban a weekly CDM radio programme if the group refrained from personal criticism of him, but the CDM rejected this.

Reuter

Laurence Marques, Sept 4.—Pro-guerrilla supporters said today they will hold a mass rally here tomorrow to coincide with the opening of the independence talks in Lusaka.

The announcement of the rally was the only noted reaction to the resumption of talks, although economic chaos continued to grip the colony. In one vivid example of this today, the price of milk in the capital city shot up by 80 per cent.—UPI.

Judge frees two Africans held without trial

From Our Own Correspondent Cape Town, Sept 4

Two members of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) were released by a judge in Windhoek yesterday after being held without trial for seven months and eight months.

Mr Lot Zacharias, aged 31, and Mr Axel Jackson Johannes, aged 28, were detained under the Terrorism Act in January. Until July they were held in isolation and they applied unsuccessfully for bail on August 2.

Releasing them, Mr Justice J. J. Strydom said: "After all these months there is still doubt about the charges against them. A magistrate says they are charged with attempting to leave the territory illegally while a police officer says they allegedly assisted others to leave illegally."

The judge set bail at 250 rand (about £175) each and ordered the two men to stay in the Windhoek district and report twice a day to the police. Both claim to have been beaten by the police during their detention but three magistrates said in affidavits that they had found no evidence to support this.

World trip air couple die in crash

Hamilton, New Zealand, Sept 4.—A pilot and girl companion, who flew a light aircraft from England to New Zealand, died when it crashed here a few days after their flight halfway round the world.

They were Mr Neil Steven, aged 30, of the Channel Islands, and Miss Ann Whitworth, of Beer, Devon.

The crash occurred on Monday, just after Mr Steven, who owned the aircraft, and Miss Whitworth, had taken off from an airfield near Whitinga, on the Coromandel peninsula, where Mr Steven had been visiting his parents.—Reuter.

Dissident has heart attack during arrest

Moscow, Sept 4.—Police today arrested Mr Vitaly Rubin, a Jewish dissident, at his home, bringing on a heart seizure required hospital treatment, his wife said.

Mrs Ina Rubin said her husband, a specialist in ancient Chinese philosophy, was roused from his bed at 6.30 am and taken away.

Mr Rubin says he has been denied work since he applied to go to Israel more than two years ago. Police said he was being charged with parasitism.—UPI.

Correction

In reference to an agency report from Beirut in *The Times* yesterday on trouble over sugar estates in Mozambique, Tare & Lyle Ltd. state that the firm own no sugar estates in Mozambique.

Desperate state of Czech political prisoners

By Our Foreign Staff

The Committee to Defend Czechoslovak Socialists, based in London, has received an urgent appeal from Prague on behalf of political prisoners in Czechoslovakia.

The appeal describes the intolerable conditions in two prisons—Litoměřice and Ostrava—where the men are housed in small, damp cells, two to a cell. No sun, or even direct light reaches them and they suffer from cold.

In these airless conditions, with a toilet in the corner, they have to live and work, not being allowed out even to the workshops.

Among prisoners transferred last year to these institutions are Professor Sabata, Marxist lecturer and leading supporter of the Dubcek reforms of 1968; Mr Jiri Müller, former student leader; Dr Milan Silhan, former secretary of the Socialist Party in Brno; Dr Jan Tesar, historian, and Dr Milan Hübl, a leading communist and former friend of Dr Gustav Husak, the present party leader.

All were sentenced in the summer of 1972 to prison terms ranging from three to six and a half years. Their physical and mental state is reported to be critical. One prisoner has lost 37lb, all are desperately thin and pale. Food parcels to supplement the prison food are limited to 5lb once in three months.

Mental depression is worsened by the fact that visits are allowed only once in three months, and conversation is restricted solely to family matters. Medical attention is gravely inadequate. Mr Müller, who contracted eye trouble in prison, is losing his sight, but no treatment is provided. Dr Hübl's eyesight is also deteriorating badly.

The prison governor at Litoměřice is particularly criticized. The only hope, the appeal states, is that food parcels of highly concentrated nutrients be allowed to reach these men without delay. The International Red Cross is being asked to help.

Shopping around

Sheila Black

● Colour Counsellors is an organization I have known from infancy and I am delighted to write about its maturity. The two young ladies who started this service: now find themselves running a large business, commissioning their own patterns and colours, even in carpets, and getting their own fabrics made up.

They deserve their success. Their project brings decorating shops to your door and, wisely, they have chosen all their counsellors very, very carefully to be as charming and as efficient as they are. Counsellors cover most of England (Scotland

and Wales may come in time). There are bare patches in Devon and Cornwall and in parts of the Midlands—Yorkshire is good. But, wherever you live, it is worth writing to them because a counsellor may be about to be appointed near your home. Shirley Liger and Virginia Stourton are qualified designers and interior decorators and they are very keen on high standards.

Each counsellor carries beautifully designed boxes of samples—wallpaper, fabric, carpet and so on. There are eight boxes, so that each colour is separately packed. All the greens, browns, beiges, reds, blues, pinks and others are kept separately. Most people have their own ideas of what

colour schemes they like to live with and a lot of time is saved by this segregation. The aim of Colour Counsellors is to guide, help, serve, and advise; not to force their ideas on you. You can have very firm ideas about what you want and still find them a boon because of the easy reference systems. The trekking from store to store is out because it has all been hunted down for you to choose in comfort. It is also a good idea to see samples in their potential environments, noting how they live with others and your home.

You can farm out as much or as little work to them as you like. You can buy fabrics and make your own loose covers or have them do it. This

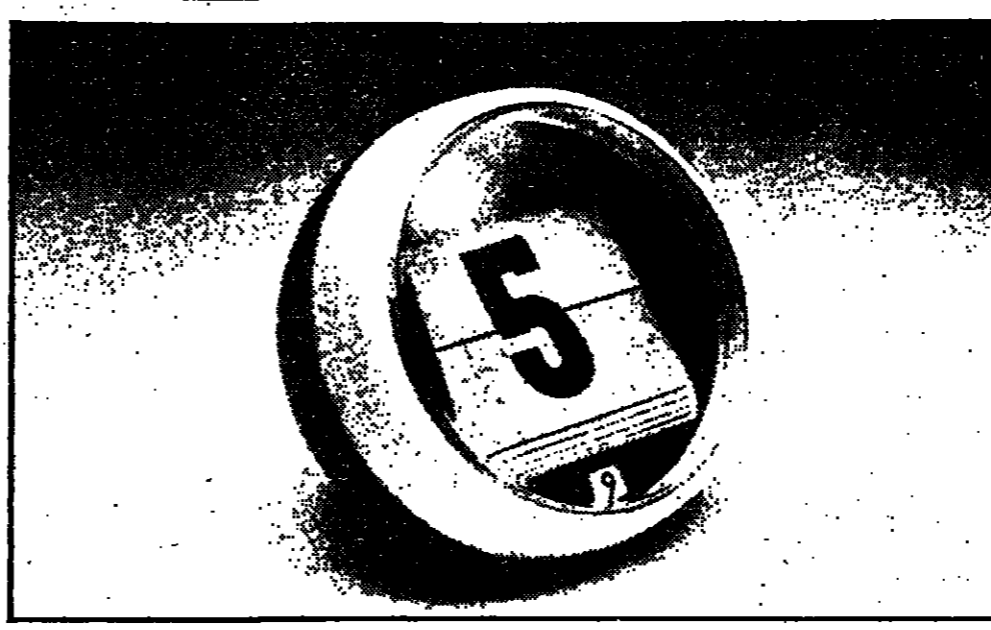
shop on wheels is a shop; but a shop with service because they can arrange carpet-laying, upholstery and the rest. You can even hand over the whole task of doing out the flat or offices, having chosen your own colours; or ask for their colour schemes to approve or modify. Obviously, there are fees for special or comprehensive design services. There is no fee for the shops on wheels to your front door and none for normal friendly but experienced advice.

Every counsellor gets to know her area and its inhabitants well and she becomes the voice of her customers in the main shop at head office. There she meets regularly over coffee with colleagues and executives, putting

ing in her own suggestions for what she wants, does not want, or would like to see more of. The main shop is there for Londoners and it is also the address for all your enquiries. Colour Counsellors is at 187 New Kings Road, London, SW6. Tel. 01-736 8326.

Bromley inhabitants can also look at a new shop service called Scheme at a Room, a prototype shop in which choose your own colours in everything. This is, as yet, a purely local service on the lower ground floor of the Bromley South shopping precinct on Mason's Hill, open from Monday to Saturday between 9 am and 5.30 pm. The address is 6 Westmoreland Place, Bromley South, Kent.

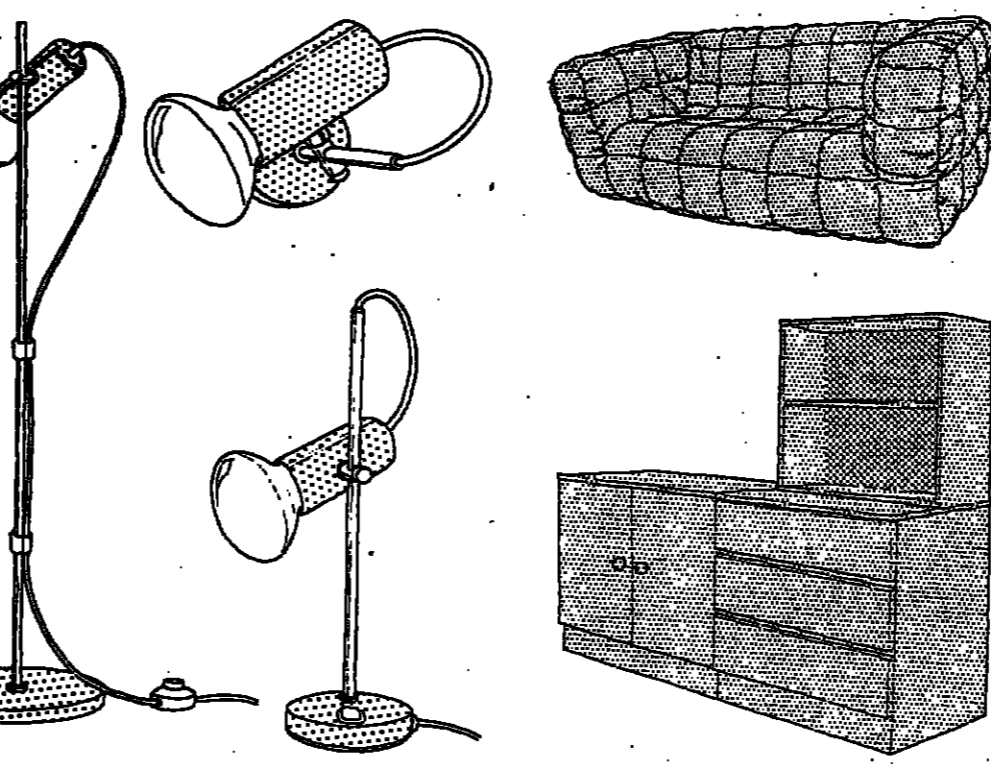
● Neal; if not beautiful, are little digital calendars. The date figure is black and large on a tinted, green background. The month, in numbers 1 to 12, is a small black figure on a white background. The outer casings are rounded with base cut-outs to allow for firm standing and with flat, plastic-protected faces. A hand-operated push button clicks over the date—forward only so avoid clicking over too enthusiastically. Pass the date and you work your way through 30 or 31 days or, if you are really lucky, 28 days. The outer can be in a bright orange with dark green front rim, which I personally do not like but which some might welcome as colourful. Or in black with white front rim, which is what I would choose. They sell at 99p at Selfridges, The Three Bees at Henley-on-Thames, Dingle stores in Plymouth and Exeter, and several more in Jersey. Otherwise, and until distribution spreads, they can be bought by direct mail (add 20p for postage) from Clifford Goolnik, 30 Baker Street, London W1M 2DS. Ask for Click-a-Date.



● Nostalgia was my first reaction to Habitat's new collection of Basic furniture and home accessories. Basic looked a little like the Utility furniture we had during the war, the homogenous non-brand to replace all the non-existent brands of those rationed days. It was well made, well designed—a bit ahead of its time in simplicity and paleness—and oh, so welcome to those of us who were (a) broke and (b) tired of the shiny, over-ornate, stirred-porridge stuff in our parents' homes.

Basic, like Utility, was born of shortages, inflation, economic difficulties and the general inability of people to buy costly goods, however much they like them. Habitat's image was "expensive", although its prices are often competitive—the shops are so invitingly designed that they create a comfortable, even luxurious impression. But, with a growing mass market type of customer, came the need for even more competitive prices, in line with other high street retailers.

The Basic range is also reminiscent of early Habitat designs, when the first shop opened 11 years ago. Then Habitat's aim was to provide everything for furnishing at low prices. As time passed, the value remained, but the prices climbed to avoid a compromise of either quality or design. Basic is a cooperative effort, with the Habitat team getting down to basics with manufacturers and suppliers. The chests of drawers are very like early Habitat, still in use for my grandchildren although



replaced in my own home by latter-day Habitat. Very simple in pale wood veneer with plastic-veneer edges for toughness and durability. At £26.25 for a 3-drawer chest, you can't complain.

The drawings give an idea of what you are buying but the Basic range is now in every Habitat branch and will be incorporated in the next catalogue—

no leaflets on it as yet. I like the Tortoise sofa for more than its lovely price of £59.95. It is comfortable, with Dualopillo heavy-grade team frame, removable quilted brown denim covers and it seats two (how rarely do three people ever sit on a three-seater settee?). The lighting is very much like the costlier Habitat lighting but finished in a hardwearing resin lacquer in

bright colours (yellow, green or white). From £2.95 for wall lamp. The range includes window blinds; towels; extra-size sheets in any colour as long as it's white; divans (very comfortable too) at £35 for single or £45 for double sizes; tables and chairs; upholstered furniture; kitchen furniture; and accessories like pots, pans, kitchen knives, glasses, mirrors and all

● Paul Minet believes that there is a growing demand for fine old books and other rare books. So he opened a shop called Piccadilly Rare Books at 2/4 Princes Arcade, off Piccadilly, London W1. The shop itself is a rarity, since few genuine antique bookshops have opened up in London's West End for many years. The books are good, although the prices are high and he has a tempting choice at low prices—between £2 and £5—as well as the costlier books. He has recruited four binders, whose work will be displayed in the shop.

About half the stock is on general travel and topography, with the accent on Britain's heritages which, he finds, interests so many who

feel that the old Britain is being demolished around them. America, the Middle East, Africa and South America are on the list of popular countries on which books are in demand. If you have £400, you can buy a complete run of *The Adventurer*, to which Dr Johnson contributed. Topical is a rare copy of the text of a case between Richard Attenborough and the Attorney General to repeal a patent (£350). But you can start modestly if that's not in your financial league. Paul Minet, journalist and book dealer, has himself a fine personal collection, is a member of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association and uses his editing experience to run the *Antiquarian Book Monthly Review*, now building its circulation steadily.

camera is in pocket or handbag and this slips easily into both because it is so small. Some people prefer to wind on half way between exposures. A full wind-on can lead to the exposure button being pressed wastefully.

I did not discover it myself, but a friend thinks there could be some risk of covering the lens with a finger while the camera is in use. The window to show you the number of the film (and whether or not it is colour) is generous. It is a distinct advantage to have no batteries to worry about because these can corrode if a camera lies packed away for any length of time and I think the no battery method offers any slight disadvantage of having to remember to wind on the flash cube by hand. Very light, it slips into small pockets. The colour film cassette is 60p or so. Then the cost begins once you get to the developing and printing. Prints are 3 1/2 square.

Instaplus Pocket 110 is at a great many dealers around Britain. If your favourite local supplier has none in stock, he can order from Paul Plus, Hempstead Lane, Newcastle, Staffs. ST5 0SW. There is a London showroom at Regent House, 235-241 Regent Street, London W1R 7AG. If you want to look at it, chosen picture carefully and try to resist haphazard or repetitive shots. One tip—I never wind on until ready to take the next shot so that there is no risk of accidental exposure while the

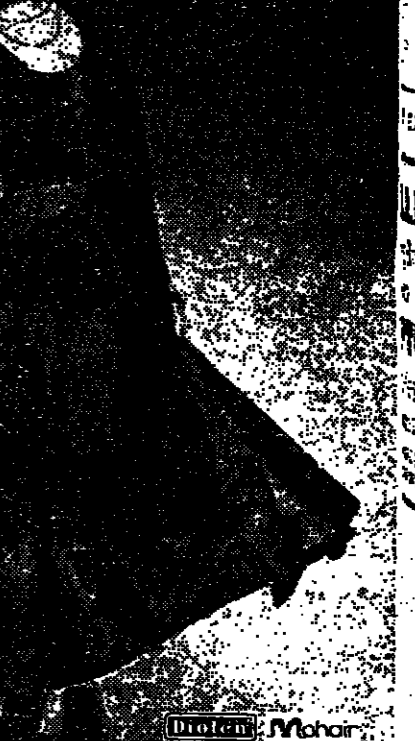
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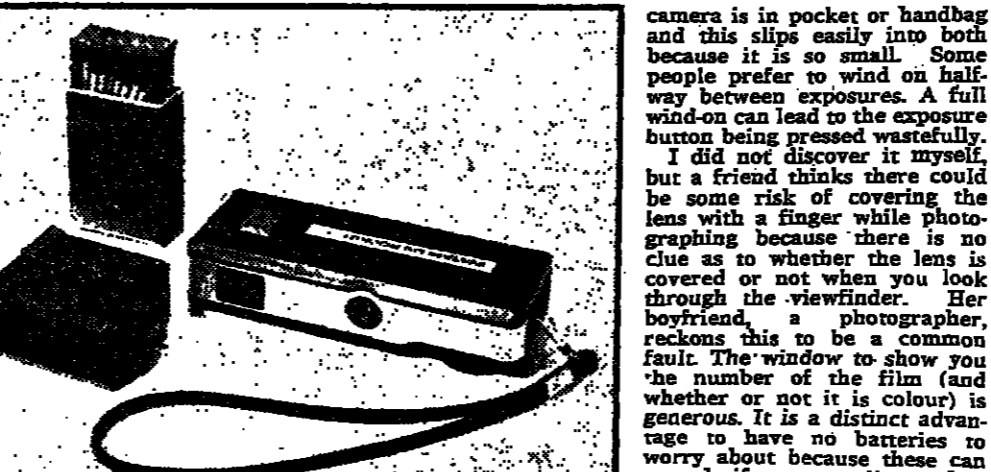
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Bernat Klein Design

● Digital clocks, digital calendars and, now, a digital timer for sophisticated kitchens. It is round, can stand on its own or be attached to the wall on the bracket supplied. Rotate it clockwise to start the timing. Useful in darkrooms where the working surfaces need to be uncluttered. Useful in kitchens for much the same reason and for the fact that timer can be detached to go into another room with you. It has to be slid off the little metal wall-fixing plate, bracket and all, but it is possible. After all, a timer's advantage is that you can leave the kitchen and go back to the pots or pans in time to prevent cooking disasters. About 2 1/2 inches in diameter, this timer is in white only and is £3.68 from most department stores, gift shops and some jewellers selling gifts. Made by Smiths, as too is familiar timer probably is too; stockists from the Clock and Watch Division of Smiths, Sector House, Waterloo Road, London NW2 7UL.



● High marks go to this little camera—the Instaplus Pocket 110. The standard matchbox gives you an idea of the size, which is 4 1/2 inches long by 1 1/2 inches wide by just an inch thick. The extra flash-holder, which takes cubes and fits on to the end of the camera's length, is about 1 1/2 inches long. Here, I must refer you to the instructions that make it clear that the cube does not turn on automatically but must be given a quarter-turn manually after each flash-light exposure unless you want the next photograph without flash. The Magicube locks on easily. The average retail price of this little thing is £7.47—I have not personally seen anything so good and, at today's prices, you would think that way. Indeed, the old days of happy or funny snaps are best forgotten and even the most amateur photographer should frame his chosen picture carefully and try to resist haphazard or repetitive shots. One tip—I never wind on until ready to take the next shot so that there is no risk of accidental exposure while the

ment which cuts out camera shake and, if children borrow your camera, you will know that this is very much a plus. But you might wait for firmer, louder clicks than this gives when you take your picture.

The lens incorporates an ultra-violet light filter which does improve a good many photographs by cutting through the haze that spoils so many outdoor photographs are very good and, at today's prices, you would think that way. Indeed, the old days of happy or funny snaps are best forgotten and even the most amateur photographer should frame his chosen picture carefully and try to resist haphazard or repetitive shots. One tip—I never wind on until ready to take the next shot so that there is no risk of accidental exposure while the

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● My desk drawer is lit up. Idiotic, I know, since I keep nobody in it. But I was sent this little flat square of off white fabric (1 1/2 square) in a sealed plastic bag. As instructed, I broke open the plastic bag and was at once greeted with a strong whiff of something they tell me is called tetrakis dimethylaminoethylene. As the smell hit me the little pad began to glow bright green. It has been glowing now for an hour and is only just beginning to dim—the lifetime of light depends on the ambient temperature.

So there you have it, a minute pad to keep in your pocket when you are about to need sudden light in dark places and cannot lay your hands on the torch. Normally it is sold for

cavers and potholers but there must be others who would feel happier to have one in their pocket or handbag for emergencies. They keep for about three years although the distributor tells me he used one that was five years old and it gave him more than an hour's glow. The bag must not be punctured accidentally because there is a pinprick of light activates the Chemilight at once and then it is finished. At 50p each, these are to be kept for emergencies and not wasted as playthings. The postage is 5p and they can be bought only from Rock Products, 30 Drake Road, Wells, Somerset. The smell does persist and the pad feels warm in the hands but the light works, which is the main point.

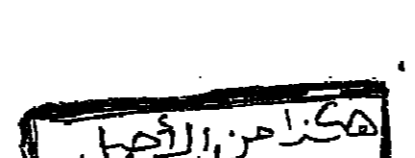
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HAND EMBROIDERED SILK PICTURES

Those lovely pictures featured by Sheila Black August 1st. A further quantity will be available from £2.50 each, unframed. For details phone HILARY MORRIS at 629 3781.

ALLANS OF DUKE STREET, 56/58 DUKE STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.1.



BOOKS

Poor Mary: the tragic heroine

The Life and Death of Mary Wollstonecraft

By Claire Tomalin

Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.75

The correspondence of Mary Wollstonecraft and William Godwin... The comedy lies in the unparading compulsion of both Mary and Godwin to fearless self-exposure...

to her, he merely added "I am not sorry to have put down my feelings as they were" and sent off the whole thing as it was: honesty came first. On his way back to London, striving as ever for the right tone with her, he urged "Keep a look-out, but not an anxious one. Delays are not necessarily tragic: I believe there will be none."

It is just the contrary. Your letter letters might have been addressed to anybody and will serve to remind you where you were at the time...

Godwin was maddening, but she was a dab hand at the gut blow herself: she could shout without raising her voice. Poor Mary, as even the heartless Fuseli saw, was consumed with the time and research and write this book are thanked in the acknowledgements...

actually want to read any of Mary Wollstonecraft's writings except the Letters, which I did with great pleasure; yet they are both touching and tough. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792) is a proper poem of a book, written in six weeks flat...

It is easy to laugh at the gap between poor Mary's excellent and humane observations and the emotional chaos of her life. In Godwin's case the gap grew even wider...



Mary Wollstonecraft, circa 1795, an engraving from a portrait by an unknown artist. The hat suggests a French revolutionary influence.

lute awkwardness persists to this day. Women are only allowed to be plain in the face if they are very beautiful or if they make jokes at the same time...

Gilded philistine

Charge! Hurrah! Hurrah!

By Donald Thomas

(Routledge, £5.50)

James Brudenell, seventh Earl of Cardigan, was one of those pantomime figures, half-opre, half-huffoon, with which the nineteenth century was peopled...

Mr Thomas rejects, the school which makes of every character a grey compromise between the views of friends and enemies...

Philip Ziegler

Crime

Craig and the Tunisian Tangle

By Kenneth Benton

(Macmillan, £2.10)

Crime novels, which are written with entertainment as their first objective, can often, because they so beguile us, be more effective in the novelist's task than the book written with something to say...

Two vocations

A Poet in the Family by Dannie Abse

(Hutchinson, £3.50)

All things considered, I would rather have Dannie Abse take my blood pressure than, say, John Keats. Abse, like Keats, has a medical training...

Short stories

Fireworks by Angela Carter

(Quartet, £2.50)

Marriages and Infidelities by Joyce Carol Oates

(Gollancz, £2.90)

A Scandalous Woman by Edna O'Brien

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £2.50)

How very gifted these three women are. Their gifts, displayed within the short story which exposes skill so much more nakedly than the novel...

The Japanese word for fireworks is *Angela Carter* (her collection) is *hannabi*, which means flower fire...

By comparison, Edna O'Brien's scope might seem small, but limited world is the last word to apply to her obsessive husbandry of familiar ground...

The sense of woman as perpetual (and on occasion, willing) victim of her sex which is so fundamental to Edna O'Brien's writing, is, in differing degrees, apparent in the other two collections...

Jacky Gilhott

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ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COLISEUM 101-836 31611 ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA... PHOENIX 836 8511, Mon. to Thur. 8.30 P.M. Sat. 8.30 P.M.

BAT DOR DANCE COMPANY OF ISRAEL... CONCERTS SYMPHONY 74, Royal Albert Hall (839 8212) at 7.30. BBC SYMPHONY BRNO, John Pople, Works by Mozart, Bruckner.

THEATRES ALBERTY 836 3078, Thurs. 8.30 P.M. DIANA RIGG, ALICE HEDDERLEY in 'BYGONES' Director John Dexter

ALDWYCH 836 6405 RSC in Marlow's 'DR. FAUSTUS'... THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London W.C.2. Sat. 8.0 & 8.30

AMERSHAM 836 1111, Wed. 8.30 P.M. 'THE RIPPERS'... THEATRE ROYAL, Covent Garden, London W.C.2. Sat. 8.0 & 8.30

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THE ARTS

Handel as he should be done

Il pastor fido King's Edinburgh

Stanley Sadie

For their final performances at this year's Edinburgh Festival the Royal Opera from Stockholm brought one of their productions from Drottningholm, the famous court theatre dating from 1766, whose stage machinery, replete and intact, Drothingholm, where performances are given each summer, has become a natural home for productions which see to re-create original staging styles.

What emerged from this production, as it did when I saw it five years ago in situ, is that a oneness of approach to a work like Handel's Il pastor fido vastly enhances its power. It is as if the opera were a single organism, a single organism, a single organism.



Endless fashion of an English non-brow

The World of J.B. Priestley Yorkshire

Well, it is not quite true. J.B. Priestley has never really been out of fashion, he has merely always been his own unfashionable self. Even The Good Companions, he told us on Tuesday, came as rather a shock when the commercials came on.

Stanley Reynolds

The highbrows have always seen Priestley as a lowbrow and the lowbrows have thought of him as highbrow. He has also been cursed as a middlebrow, that most pernicious and asinine of labels.

Brecht/Strindberg Traversie, Edinburgh

King Oedipus Lyceum, Edinburgh

Irving Wardle

Hitherto going to the Traversie Theatre has meant seeing shows that could not conceivably have appeared in the official festival programme. This year, with its house-sustaining contribution from C.P. Taylor and modern classic revivals, the Traversie is playing safe: though, from the two shows I saw, its production stan-

East Berlin does right by Prokofiev

Paul Moor

Musical history offers distressingly numerous examples of great composers inadequately honoured and indulged during their lifetimes, and many of this century's have fared no better than their predecessors.

Art Exhibitions

- AGNEW GALLERY 45 Old Bond St. London W.1. Tel. 01-479 5174. Sat. 10.30-5.30. Sun. 10.30-5.30.
ANTHROPOMORPHIC 67 Marmont St. W.C.2. Tel. 01-856 5181. Sat. 10.30-5.30. Sun. 10.30-5.30.
FISCHER FINE ART 30 Kings St. S.W.1. Tel. 01-839 1111. Sat. 10.30-5.30. Sun. 10.30-5.30.
WILKINSON SCOTT Paintings and drawings.
KAPLAN GALLERY 4 Duff Street. Tel. 01-479 5174. Sat. 10.30-5.30. Sun. 10.30-5.30.
MARBLE HILL HOUSE (G.L.C.) 111 St. James's St. S.W.1. Tel. 01-839 1111. Sat. 10.30-5.30. Sun. 10.30-5.30.
RECENT GRAPHIC WORKS 8 Duff Street. Tel. 01-479 5174. Sat. 10.30-5.30. Sun. 10.30-5.30.
MALL ART GALLERIES
PAUL STILES SOCIETY 10-12, Upper St. Tel. 01-479 5174. Sat. 10.30-5.30. Sun. 10.30-5.30.
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La clemenza di Tito

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Thomas Walker

Covent Garden's epoch-making new production of La clemenza di Tito has done much to set aside the curious prejudices which even fervent Mozartians have held towards Mozart's last opera.

The Bedwinger

Royalty

Charles Lewsen

Tony Lesser's trifle presents a husband and wife, both professionally employed, she in advertising, he in something to do with plastics, if I can judge from some lines spoken to the dramatics' first friend, the blonde, on whom the husband (John Pertwee) gets fed up with his boss, hands in his notice and, like half of The Odd Couple, puts on an apron and sweats over a hot sink.

Hermione Gingold's debut in opera

Hermione Gingold will appear for the first time on an opera stage as the haughty Duchess of Crakenorth in the 1974 San Francisco Opera production of The Daughter of the Regiment. The comic opera by Donizetti, with songs by Verdi, is directed by Claudio Abbado.

Handel's Ariodante for the Wells

The Handel Opera Society's 1974 season at Sadler's Wells Theatre takes place from October 29 to November 2, with a new production of Ariodante and a revival of their 1972 production of Jephtha. Ariodante, which was written in 1734, was a libretto based on a story used by Shakespeare in Much Ado About Nothing and ballet sequences which will be retained in this new production, the first modern London revival. Ariodante is produced by David Thompson and designed by Hans Christman. The cast is James Bowman (Polinesso); Brian Rayner Cook (the King); Philip Langridge (Ariodante); Maureen Lehane (Ariodante); Ronald Murdoch (Odoardo); Patricia O'Neill (Dalinna); and Janet Price (Ginevra). Ariodante will be performed on October 29 and 31 and on November 1.

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Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Appointments Vacant Iso on page 4

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WRITE: ROSA ANA LENCHESKY c/o HOTEL WORLD TRAFALGAR WHITCOMB STREET LONDON, W.C.2

Lessons of Turkey's subtle land-grab

Mr Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, has threatened to declare a Turkish Cypriot republic in the area of Cyprus at present occupied by the Turkish army, unless the Greeks and Greek Cypriots go back to the conference table. His threat feeds suspicions that the Turkish invasion, which was originally mounted as a limited police action (or "waging peace"), may eventually develop into wholesale annexation and seizure of the island.

Officially, republican Turkey today is not expansionist. Nevertheless, since the establishment of the Turkish republic in 1923, Kemal Ataturk in 1933, Turkey has expanded once; subtly and gradually, over the three years 1936-39, she seized from French-mandated Syria the Sanjak (or county) of Hatay, the modern Iskenderun.

From 1921 to 1936 the Sanjak had enjoyed a "special administrative status" within the political unity of mandate-Syria. The population of the Sanjak was very mixed according to the census of 1936, out of a total population for the Sanjak of 219,080, the Turks made up 39 per cent, Alawites (Arabic-speaking heterodox Muslims) 28 per cent, Armenians 11 per cent, Sunni Muslim Arabs 10 per cent, Greek Orthodox and other Christian 8 per cent, Kurds 2 per cent, others 2 per cent. The Turks thus constituted the largest minority, but they were outnumbered by the combined total of Arabic-speakers.

In September, 1936, France signed a treaty with Syria, which would lead Syria to membership of the League of Nations three years after its ratification. At the time, most of the Turkish Cypriots were in the Sanjak, claiming that it deserved independence, virtually along the lines of Lebanon.

Absurd claims were made by some Turkish newspapers, to bolster up the idea that the Sanjak was Turkish. One such was that all its inhabitants except the Sunni Muslim Arabs were, racially, Turks. By contrast, one Turkish notable in the Sanjak, Mahmud Bey Adali, claimed that of the 85,000 Turks in the Sanjak only 25,000 were supporters of the Kemalist Turkish Republic; the other Turks opposed the Kemalist reforms, and preferred to live outside the Republic.

Turkey and France continued to negotiate on the Sanjak without success, and in December, 1936, agreed to submit the dispute to the Council of the League of Nations. France, at the time deeply troubled by Mussolini's threats in the Mediterranean, urgently needed Turkish friendship. The League's ruling of January, 1937, was a victory for Turkey; the Sanjak was to become a separate political entity, a quasi-state, with customs, finance and foreign affairs alone handled by Syria. Turkey had achieved what it had long sought: incorporation of the Sanjak.

Throughout early 1937 League of Nations experts were drafting possible constitutional laws for the Sanjak; at the same time Alexandria itself was in turmoil of riots, confrontations, strikes, and murders.

One of the League's safeguards was a careful protection against intimidation: an individual had to provide evidence of belonging to a community, instead of stating "I'm a Turk" or "I'm an Arab", while, perhaps, his landlord or employer listened outside. Those Turks working for union of the Sanjak with Kemalist Turkey realized the threat to their ambitions implicit in this safeguard: that

Arabs, Armenians and non-Kemalist Turks might together create a large anti-Kemalist majority. Turkey demanded that the anti-intimidation clauses be dropped. In March, 1938, the League acquiesced and the British member on the League's commission resigned in protest.

A new register of electors was assembled, but the Kemalist Turks were unable to get a majority despite the dropping of the safeguards. So Turkey put more direct pressure on France, compelling her to agree to the entry of Turkish troops into the Sanjak to "maintain order".

The League's officials realized that, under such circumstances, their presence was superfluous; so they packed up and went home. (Today, Turkey seems to be doing her utmost to get the United Nations out of Cyprus.) After the entry of Turkish troops into the Sanjak in July 1938, miraculous things happened to the population statistics: Turks, hitherto 39 per cent, increased overnight to 63 per cent. In recognition of this "fact", France and Turkey agreed that Turks should have 22 out of the 40 seats in the legislative assembly.

New elections were held on August 1, 1938; the new assembly met the following month, with a Turkish, pro-Kemalist, President and Prime Minister. The Sanjak was henceforth to be known as the Republic of Hatay, on the grounds of an entirely bogus official ascription of Hittite ancestry to the modern Turks of the region. Many of the measures that Kemal had introduced into Turkey were introduced into Hatay.

In early 1939 Turkey made her final demand: only actual cession of Hatay by France—still legally the mandatory power—to the Turkish Republic would stop her joining the Axis. France, beleaguered in Europe, meekly agreed. By a treaty of October 19, 1939, Hatay was incorporated into the Turkish Republic.

Altogether, the worst sufferers of the Sanjak were the Armenians, unable to contemplate living under a Turkish government: an estimated 15,000 of them left the Sanjak in the week of June 17-22, 1939, many of whom had experienced exile before. A large number of Sunni Muslim Arabs and anti-Kemalist Turks left too, many of them for Aleppo.

Turkey had successfully bullied France into violating the Charter of the Mandate. She had also used each agreement concluded with France, beginning with the Ankara agreement of 1921, as a mere stepping-stone to a greater deal, using threats and bluster to achieve her ends. She had managed to annex the Sanjak, and with it the fine harbour of Alexandretta and the ancient city of Antioch. France had lost little: the real losers were those forced to trudge across man-made frontiers with only so much as they could carry, to face an uncertain future as refugees.

Those today who, like old-fashioned imperialists, say that partition would be best for Cyprus, likewise ignore the suffering that this would involve. Moreover, on the precedent of Alexandretta, they might find that agreements with Turkey have a curiously fragile nature—a characteristic of the ceasefire of July 22, 1974—and, perhaps, the Republic of Cyprus becomes the Turkish province of Kibris.

The author is writing at present a modern history of Armenia.

Christopher Walker

Ethiopians must decide quickly what sort of government they want

What will the army do with Emperor Haile Selassie?

There is now no doubt that the members of the armed forces coordinating committee, the real rulers of Ethiopia, have taken the decision to remove Emperor Haile Selassie. For those in Europe who remember his great speech at the League of Nations in 1936 may seem a pity; but those days were nearly 40 years ago, and foreign policy has little to do with domestic affairs. The logic of the Ethiopian situation now demands his removal—it would be absurd to overthrow a feudal regime and still to keep the person largely responsible for the continuation of such a regime.

In recent weeks the armed forces have orchestrated a series of attacks on the person of the Emperor and on the monarchy itself. These began tentatively partly to try to discover how much support remained for Haile Selassie and partly because the hallmark of the army's growing control has been caution. With the steady increase in the number of revelations that have been made, as the files taken from the imperial palace two weeks ago have been sifted, the need for such caution is disappearing.

At the beginning of last week it was announced that the but company of Addis Ababa, set up with Treasury money, had provided more than £1m profit for its shareholders—mainly members of the imperial family. This was followed by allegations that the Emperor had personally ordered the Ministry of Finance to cut the tax due on one noble's land from 90,000 to 3,000 Ethiopian dollars a year; that 350,000 Ethiopian dollars a year was being spent educating a few children of nobles abroad; and most damaging of all that the Emperor, like his ministers, was fully aware of the famine disaster in Wollo long before anything was done about it. These attacks have been intensifying and significantly taking on new forms. There has been a growing use of the media for such items as a recent play by the imperial bodyguard attacking the old regime; and this week an effigy of the Emperor was burnt in front of the palace.

There still remains the question of how the Emperor actually goes. It would be desirable that he should abdicate and ease the transition to a new regime, but this would be out of character. It seems that the army is positively going to have to remove him. There is still, however, considerable debate going on in the armed

forces about whether this necessarily should mean the end of the monarchy. The tone of recent attacks makes it clear that there is growing support for a republic. "The people now know that the crown which it loved and venerated... gave birth to a society of thieves and exploiters." This is not confined to Addis Ababa and other cities, though it is strongest there.

The army does still have to consider what support might be left to Haile Selassie, and that is why the approach has been gradual. More important they do have to work out the

future government. The new draft constitution published two months ago has not met with total support and has been attacked on several grounds—one inevitably being that it provides for a continuation of an attenuated monarchy. If as is most likely now the armed forces decide to do away with the monarchy altogether, then they also have to decide what and how to replace it.

There is the possibility of a temporary army junta taking direct power, perhaps using the present chief of staff, General Aman Mikael Andom, as a figurehead. The general

has been getting a lot of publicity recently and is certainly a popular figure both in and out of the armed forces. If his current "peace mission" to Eritrea shows signs of success, then he would be a likely choice.

Whatever the armed forces decide upon, there is a need for it to be carried out quickly. Since February there has been something of a vacuum in actual government. The civilian administration has found it difficult if not impossible to govern in the circumstances. The workers' committees in the various ministries

and government organizations take up a great deal of time in claims and accusations against higher officials, and while these are obviously considered necessary in the circumstances, it does inhibit efficient government.

There are still calls, especially in such unofficial papers as *Voice of the People*, for the arrest of other prominent figures of the old regime. A recent list included two grandsons-in-law of the Emperor—Ras Mangasha Seyoum, governor of Tigray province, and General Nega Tegen, governor of Begemeder province—as well as the Minister of the Interior, Colonel Belachow, and an assortment of security officials.

The continued moves against the prominent figures of the past have seemed to be the exclusive aim of the armed forces. While this is certainly understandable it has meant practical government has not made much progress.

A start is being made—Wollo province was declared a disaster area last week and the numbers of the anti-drought committee are to be greatly augmented. Attempts are being made to heal the running sores of the Eritrean problem: this week the Army announced that the students and teachers are to be used to organize and carry out programmes in literacy, social services and basic health in the countryside; and debates are also being allowed on the organization of political parties. Nevertheless such major items as land reform are being allowed to take place through individual peasant action rather than by any official directives and in the absence of any official criteria or limitations.

The danger inherent in the absence of positive government is that some of the reforms will fall by the wayside. Expectations raised by the revolution need to be satisfied and a start made on the implementation of those reforms that everybody agrees are necessary. Obviously the future government is something that needs major consideration, but it would be a tragedy if it were mired down in sterile debates about what to do with the last government, as they have shown signs of doing.

Patrick Gilkes



Democracy in action: Street demonstration in Addis Ababa.

Inside story of the US President's secret weapon

Strenuous efforts were made to prevent the publication of this latest book about the United States Central Intelligence Agency, and no wonder. One of the co-authors Victor Marchetti, served it for 14 years, and to my knowledge has helped to write the best book so far on what has been called the invisible government.

Mr Marchetti makes clear that the agency is not as sinister as that. It is not a secret second government, but a very private operational arm of the President of the United States. No commitment is made, no operation planned without his knowledge and consent.

It could not be otherwise. The CIA is part of the Executive Office of the President, but when operations have gone wrong Presidents have rarely denied the popular assumption that some mysterious force was responsible. A useful fiction, or cover to use the intelligence parlance, but for better or for worse the CIA is the instrument of presidential policy.

The reasons are obvious. American Presidents are not the only heads of government who tend to confuse their national interests with those of all mankind. Professor Jacques Barzun has said that the soul of the spy somehow the model of us all, and certainly clandestine activity has a powerful attraction for most people. Moreover, the President does not have to justify the agency's clandestine activities to Congress or the American people, and barring premature disclosure, no international force within the United States can prevent him from doing what he wants to do.

Some will ask, who can blame

him? The world is a messy and dangerous place. Large areas are governed or misgoverned by wild or ruthless men whose national interests and personal ambition are certainly not those of all mankind. The Russians interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Why not the Americans? At least they are decent chaps at heart, and are on our side.

Certainly the CIA is well-equipped for clandestine operations. It has its own stockpiles of weapons and bands of mercenaries to fight for democracy in the most unlikely places. It runs its own profit-making airlines, which take on normal charter work when they are not supporting clandestine wars such as the agency masterminded in Laos.

For instance, the international control commission in Vietnam has its own private planes, from one of the agency's airlines. There must have been some quiet chucking back at headquarters in Langley, Virginia. After all, two communist countries were represented on the commission.

The agency is also run by decent chaps who really believe that they know what is best in this imperfect world. Mostly white Anglo-Saxon Protestants, or WASPs as ethnic-Americans call them, they mainly come from eastern private schools and Ivy League universities. (Unlike the FBI, most of whose agents were educated, or so it is said, at the night law school of Fordham University.)

They came to the intelligence game rather late. Only in 1939, the late Henry Stimson, the then Secretary of State and a prototype Wasp, closed down the

department's cryptanalytical section with the immortal words: "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail." Eight years later, when the agency was established, the Cold War was hotting up and the Republic's enemies were no gentlemen.

The founders were veterans of the wartime OSS, Office of Strategic Services: men very similar to the Englishmen from good families and schools who joined SOE, Special Operations, Europe. They thought that they were assuming the white man's burden from Britain. Being American WASPs, they had as much, if not more, self-confidence and self-righteousness as any Victorian British prosconsul.

They came to believe, to quote the authors, "that America is responsible for what happens in other countries and that it has an inherent right—a sort of Manifest Destiny—to intervene in other countries' internal affairs." That was Barzell, a former chief of the agency's clandestine services, said that they "feel a higher loyalty... they are acting in obedience to that high loyalty."

Dangerous stuff, if not in this day and age stuff and nonsense. Mr Marchetti obviously thinks so, although judging from his name he is not a Wasp. He is also a defector, as is his co-author, John Marks, who served briefly in Bureau of Intelligence and Research at the State Department. They are defectors in that they have turned against their own government.

They write with the passion generally associated with former communists who have seen the light and have been received into the Roman Catholic

church. Nevertheless, they know what they are writing about, and in spite of the 168 deletions ordered by a federal court they make many pertinent observations.

For instance, in the main lobby of the agency's headquarters is inscribed the passage from John, VIII, 32: "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Certainly governments must have information if their commitments and decisions are to be sound, but they complain that the CIA is more interested in clandestine operations than in the gathering of information.

One reason, they suggest, is that most of the directors began in clandestine operations. They like cloaks and daggers. Another may well be that the CIA is only one of the many American intelligence agencies, and with a comparatively small budget. Here is a table from the book:

Organization	Size and Cost of US Intelligence Community (Approximate)	Per-sonnel	Annual Budget
Central Intelligence Agency	15,500	\$750	
Defense Intelligence Agency	24,000	\$1,200	
Army Intelligence	5,000	\$200	
Air Force Intelligence	38,000	\$700	
National Reconnaissance Office	10,000	\$600	
State Department (Bureau of Intelligence and Research)	56,000	\$870	
Federal Bureau of Investigation (Domestic Security Division)	350	\$80	
Atomic Energy Commission (Division of Intelligence)	800	\$40	
Treasury Department	300	\$20	
TOTAL	183,200	\$6,225	
Department of Defense agency			

and British intelligence have been close, in spite of the Philby defection. Experience seems to have proved that they are natural allies, but since Watergate many Americans have been disturbed by repeated examples of unquestioning loyalty to the President or agencies such as the CIA which violated the Constitution.

The claim of national security has been misused too often. Mr Nixon's defence in the Watergate affair was only the most recent instance. Secret agencies are uneasy partners with egalitarian democratic government and the idea of individual liberty. The authors agree that there is no alternative to their precarious coexistence, but in his introduction Mr Marchetti is more concerned with the following bleak observation:

"It has been said that among the dangers faced by a democratic society in fighting totalitarian systems, such as fascism and communism, is that the democratic government runs the risk of imitating its enemies' methods and, thereby, destroying the very democracy that it is seeking to defend. I cannot help wondering if my government is more concerned with defending our democratic system or more intent upon imitating the methods of totalitarian regimes in order to maintain its already inordinate power over the American people."

Louis Heren

"The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence by Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks. Jonathan Cape Ltd, £3.95.

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Richard Ellis
Chartered Surveyors.

Michael Leapman reports on the most dramatic day yet of the TUC conference in Brighton.

Trade unionists like a good fight better than a good talking to. Nearly every seat was occupied for yesterday's gripping debate on the social contract and there was a "house full" sign outside the visitors' gallery. By contrast there were some quite notable expanses of empty seats when James Callaghan addressed the Congress on Tuesday.

I last saw Len Murray in action talking about the philosophy of work in a church in the city a few weeks ago. I thought he was a bit more effective there than before Congress, which I should have supposed to be a more natural setting. Yesterday, doubtless affected by the tension of the occasion, he gabbled a little.

His speech contained few highlights of the kind which win applause, though there was a good response to his announcement that neither the government nor the TUC were in each others' pocket. At that, Callaghan, sitting behind, nodded sagely.

While criticizing those who oppose the social contract, Murray refrained from mentioning Hugh Scanlon, his chief opponent, by name. Scanlon sat throughout fingering his face and his spectacles, declining to clap the end. No hint of the concession to come.

Laurence Daly of the National Union of Mineworkers was less reticent than Murray, criticizing Scanlon by name. Daly's speech was not appreciated by the radical members of his union, notably Arthur Scargill, leader of the Yorkshire miners. Scargill made no effort to hide his disgust, shouting: "Join the Tories" to Daly as he finished.

It was a heated and bitter debate, but few jokes. Kenneth Gill who has just become the

The Times Diary

High drama but not many jokes

first Communist elected to the general council for ten years, and the social contract with a speech delivered in a quiet west of England accent using a quotation from a *Times* editorial to support his argument. He raised a laugh with his bitter description of the social contract's likely effect on wage negotiations: "Instead of their refusing, we don't ask."

There was a more easily recognizable joke from William Kendall of the Civil and Public Services Association, who produced what he said was a quotation from Marx—Grouche Marx: "All we can do is raise our members from nothing to a condition of extreme poverty."

One of the most pungent speeches was by Terry Casey, the plump secretary of the Schoolmasters' Association. He criticized that money we spent ourselves was well spent, while money spent by the state was squandered. On the contrary, he said, we tended to spend our money on overeating, leading to obesity (laughter), smoking, leading to lung cancer, or motorizing, leading to pollution.

There was a buzz of excitement when Scanlon, who said he had not intended to intervene, went to the rostrum. His speech, delivered with passion, was the first sign that part of the split in the movement would be healed. He stressed that his union would abide by the majority decision of Congress.

One final joke came from Murray, who spoke of the station for the meeting. Most delegates preferred to either accept the hospitality of the Metropole hotel, or to hobnob with each other or with representatives of other large industrial concerns who are here trying to keep their labour relations sweet.

I arrived at the pub 20 minutes after the advertised start, and was the first. Finally about a dozen people turned up, outnumbering the Glaswegians. They are a brave and thick-skinned group, as they must be if they are not to be quite disheartened by the lack of enthusiasm for their project shown by most delegates here. They seek investments from the unions to make up for the additional £200,000 they need to buy the plant of the old *Scottish Daily Express* and to give them starting capital. The Government have promised help if they can raise half the money themselves.

The men, former employees from all departments of the *Scottish Daily Express*, stressed that their object is not simply to provide jobs for those who lost them as a result of the paper's closure. They see it more positively, as a chance to build a paper supported by the unions and controlled by its workers, which will give fairer editorial treatment to the trade union movement than is customary in the capitalist-owned press.

Yet the unions are loth to hand over any money. Richard Briginshaw, the powerful general secretary of Natsofa, did intervene with Sir Max Aitken, chairman of Beaverbrook Newspapers, and had £100,000 knocked off the asking price for the plant, now down to £1,500,000. But Briginshaw seems unlikely to follow that gesture with any of his union's

At last, a convincing case for Home Rule...

Rich sauce

You do not have to be a full-onion to show at Asprey's, but it will not prejudice your standing with the staff if you are one. The store has its spattering of trinkets and gadgets and these, together with the luxury items, were shown yesterday at a press preview of the Christmas presents people may hope to receive this year.

The cheapest item on offer was a leather sugar bag for horses at £2. It carries nine cubes of Sugar and Asprey's say that it might supply you with the sugar cubes without extra charge, making it a real bargain.

Then there is a silver-plated newsstand for £25. The stand is designed to carry a newspaper on the breakfast table, and saves the dignity of having to prop his *Times* against a sofa or a table. Up the market a bit is a press for making duck sauce. This sells for £500 and about one a year is bought. The last was sold to a Japanese who wanted to use it for crushing pineapples.

Asprey's is not keen to talk about its customers. In the old days they were British aristocrats. Percy Hubbard, who is 85 in December, and will have been with Asprey's for 69 years tomorrow, said that in his young and humble days—he started in the stockroom when he was 15 and is now a director—the men invariably wore silk hats which they doffed when they entered "the portals".

These days customers are international businessmen and shaikhs, quite a different breed. "Death duties have killed the aristocracy," said Hubbard.

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THE STRAINS ON THE CONTRACT

Opposed by only a small minority of the Trades Union Congress and by none of the most powerful unions in the movement, the social contract becomes a more considerable document. The circumstances of the last minute reconciliation in the midst of all the delegates gives the contract more emotional authority than it would ever have acquired from a similar compromise evolved in the private bargaining process before the congress began. The victory was more one for solidarity than for logic, for the engineers' gained nothing that they had not been offered in the earlier talks and Mr Ken Gill, in withdrawing the motion, made it clear that their reservations about the policy remained undiminished.

Their real objections had a streak of realistic scepticism that was seldom felt (or at least seldom expressed) by the other delegates. Very few other speakers took up Mr Callaghan's blunt warning on Tuesday that what was in prospect was not a period of slower or static growth but one of actually diminishing standards of living. If there is less to go round, then an agreement to ask for no more than one had already, in real terms, is likely to lead to the same conflicts as the old competition for

higher rewards. Mr Len Murray protested that it was no dishonourable target to defend living standards next year on the assumption that there would be limited scope for real increases in consumption. It may not be realistic.

It is right to acknowledge the patience, diplomacy and idealism which has brought the contract to this point. It does offer a hope, and its success would be a major advance in the history of industrial relations. But the evidence of yesterday's debate is that few trade unionists as yet have the measure of the stresses that the bargain will have to endure. Mr Murray was not the only speaker to warn the issue, to declare that what was at stake was not really the kernel of the matter, or that the words of the contract do not in terms speak of restraint at all. The emphasis many speakers laid on the need to secure the reelection of a Labour government testifies to the solidarity of the feelings, but not necessarily to their durability.

In so diverse an organization as the TUC there are bound to be interests that compete. Even as they disclaimed any intention of being divisive, speakers from white collar and public service

unions pointed out how much faster the wages in manual trades had been rising than those of the workers they represented. There is still a real limit to the extent to which lower paid workers can be given special treatment, as the contract provides, without arousing protest from elsewhere. Pensioners, women, hospital staff, workers earning less than £30 a week, can only be made better off by means of sacrifice on a scale that few trade unionists appreciate.

Explicit in Mr Gill's speech, and implicit in many others, was the view that the government's side of the bargain had not been finally fulfilled by the repeal of the Industrial Relations Act, and would not be by the passage of all the measures it has so far proposed. His fear is not about their goodwill, but their capacity to control events. The touchstone will be success in the fight against inflation and unemployment. Yet this, as Mr Callaghan admitted, and Mr Tom Jackson widely reminded congress, depends to a great extent on international events which no single government can command. The danger is that the very conditions that would make such an agreement most valuable may cause it to disintegrate.

I hope, as Mr Bruce does, that oil and other developments will encourage the rearmament of the "naval and other developments" referred to earlier by Mr Stormonth Darling, who has mastered the problem very effectively, are already causing people to seek homes in the Kyle area; although this is subject to the acute difficulty of finding another lander acceptable modern conditions.

But development must be proper and suitable, as the authorities in Norway have realized: not the obliteration that would have overwhelmed Drumbuis.

As President of the National Trust for Scotland, and in no other capacity, I write, yours faithfully,
WEMYSS,
Gosford,
Longdilly,
East Lothian,
September 2.

THE MASSACRES IN CYPRUS

The allegations and counter-allegations of atrocities in Cyprus make doubly depressing reading. They are depressing because there can be no doubt that at least part of what is alleged on both sides is true. And they are depressing because the deaths and suffering of innocent people, horrible enough in themselves, are immediately turned into propaganda, embittering the conflict still further, holding up talks on the humanitarian (let alone political) issues, and quite possibly sowing the seeds of yet further atrocities in the future.

The Greeks are much given to labelling the Turks as "barbarians", and the Turks understandably feel that this is a case of the pot calling the kettle black. As so often in such conflicts, the history of violence and massacre on both sides is too long for it to be worth inquiring who started it. What one can say is that since 1967, and thanks partly to the patient, unspectacular but often dangerous work of the United Nations forces, there had been little or no violence on Cyprus between the two communities. Instead, there was growing violence within the Greek community. Eoka B made attempts on Archbishop Makarios's life and kidnapped his ministers. He retaliated by forming the Tactical Reserve Force, which was clearly no tender in its treatment of those whom it arrested.

The first reports of massacre

and mass graves in this present crisis concerned the treatment of Archbishop Makarios's supporters by the Greek-officered National Guard which seized power on July 15. The Turks were not immediately affected but, given Mr Sampson's record in the incidents of 1963-4, they had good reason to fear that their turn would be next. With the benefit of hindsight it is difficult not to regret that Britain did not intervene at that stage to disarm the National Guard and restore the legal government. Such action could not have revived the old racial passions in the way that a Turkish intervention was bound to do.

As soon as the Turks invaded, thousands of Turkish Cypriots were taken hostage by the Greeks, and it can hardly now be doubted that atrocities were committed at this stage by Greek Cypriots against Turkish Cypriots. It is equally clear that the invading Turkish troops showed little humanity towards the civilian population. The many stories of murder, rape and looting told by Greek Cypriot refugees from the villages around Kyrenia can hardly have been all pure invention, and the Turks did not improve their case by ordering the United Nations Forces to leave the area.

The same pattern was repeated when the Turks launched their second big military operation on August 14. It is significant that

this is the date on which the massacre at Maratha is alleged to have taken place. One of the survivors, Mrs Sidika Kemal, has said that she and her husband escaped from Maratha "as soon as they heard that the second Turkish offensive had begun". It was after this, while they were hiding in a cave, that they saw the men of the nearby Greek village come and take the inhabitants away. The massacre, rightly condemned by the Cyprus Government "regardless of which side is responsible for it", must objectively be seen both as a massacre by Greeks and as a consequence of the Turkish offensive, and thus casts fresh doubt on the wisdom of that offensive as a means of protecting Turkish Cypriots.

President Clerides's government did well to suggest an independent United Nations inquiry, even though their attempt to suggest that the victims may have been Greeks does not sound very convincing on evidence produced so far. Certainly they have legitimate grounds for anxiety about the fate of Greeks reported missing in the Turkish-occupied area, and unlike the Turks they are not in a position to investigate for themselves and publicize the results. Equally the Turks have legitimate grounds for anxiety about Turkish Cypriots in the south. But these anxieties are no reason to hold up talks on the "humanitarian issues". Quite the reverse.

Management of childbirth
From Mrs R. A. Daley
Sir, Whilst agreeing with most of Professor Rhodes's comments (August 22), I feel he should not dismiss Jean Robinson's work so lightly. As Professor Rhodes must know, it is an extraordinarily difficult task to organize research and concerted action among people who have suffered severe emotional and physical distress, and more and more new mothers sadly now come into this category.

Where things go wrong in pregnancy and confinement, no sane woman would be anything but grateful for the help which is available from medical science, and more and more nursing staff are becoming more concerned about the tendency for that science to be ill-applied and indeed to be the cause of great emotional and physical pain.

It is the fact that it is not a minority of women who are suffering in this way that Mrs Robinson has been instrumental in bringing to public attention.

In pursuing the question of induction on an evidential basis, Professor Rhodes might do worse than to consider the case of women coming to his hospital for their second baby, having had their first induced to suit a hospital timetable elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,
ROSEMARY A. DALEY,
St. Joseph's Hospital, 5W4,
Clapham Park, SW4,
August 23.

THE FAILURES IN CARE FOR MARIA COLWELL

Maria Colwell was born on March 25, 1965. For the first six years of her life she was fostered by her aunt and uncle, and for most of that time she was in the care of the East Sussex County Council by order of the Hove juvenile court. In November, 1971, her mother applied to the court for the revocation of the care order and the return of her child. The county council did not oppose the application, and the court granted it. Maria was taken home to her mother and stepfather where, by another order of the court, the county council remained responsible for her supervision. Fourteen months later, a few weeks before her eighth birthday, she died of multiple injuries received at the hands of her stepfather, who was found guilty of her murder, a finding of manslaughter being substituted by the Court of Appeal. Her death was the culmination of months of ill-treatment.

Something had gone disastrously and tragically wrong with the public arrangements for looking after children in need of care and protection. A committee of three, under the chairmanship of Mr T. G. Field-Fisher, QC, was set up to find out what it was that went wrong. Apart from the observation that "it is upon society as a whole that the ultimate blame must rest", which is either empty of meaning or untrue, their report gives a most valuable picture of the social services in action and makes a fair apportionment of responsibility. It is not unanimous, but the differences are more of emphasis than otherwise. Miss Olive Stephenson is more lenient in

her comments on particular social workers engaged in the case and more conscious of the difficulties of their task. But all agree that individual mistakes and errors of judgment were made—though the significance of them is much more evident in hindsight than it could have been at the time—and all agree that primarily the trouble was a failure of system: the failure of professionals and case-workers in a multiplicity of agencies to compare notes with one another, or even to be aware of one another's activity in the same case; and the failure of administrators to devise and maintain a system which had safeguards against the consequences of only-to-be-expected human error.

Evidently there is no one simple organizational reform, like the administrative integration of all welfare functions, which is going to prevent these kinds of failure. The points of contact between public servants and private citizens, even those who do not present any kind of "problem" to authority, are by now so many and various that administrative precautions are unavoidable. If relevant information is to be better shared it will have to be by means of a greater flow of paper or greater alertness among field workers to pass on and look out for information which might be to the point.

There is, however, one point at which the need for a change in procedure stands out very clearly from this report. The turning point in the outward drama of Maria Colwell's life was the hearing before the Hove

juvenile court in November 1971 when the care order was discharged permitting Maria's mother to regain custody of her. The application went through more or less on the nod, the magistrates having before them the social worker's report and hearing brief evidence from Maria's mother. As the report of the inquiry points out, once the county council had decided for reasons which must now be judged to be wrong, but which were far from careless or perverse) not to oppose a course which led to Maria's removal from her foster-parents and restoration to her mother and stepfather, there was no examination before the court of the arguments for not allowing this to happen. Yet the arguments for and against, in the light of the evidence considered by the county council, were fairly evenly matched—and had it been some- one's duty to argue the case against further evidence would certainly have been brought forth.

The committee of inquiry recommends that in this type of situation a second opinion of an independent social worker should always be available to the court—the local authority are, after all, an actual party to the proceedings. The Secretary of State, in her comments on the report, adds that she is considering for possible inclusion in a Children's Bill next session the provision that in certain court proceedings the child's interests should be protected by separate legal representation. These improvements can now be seen to be necessary.

possible and Huskisson died, Wilton, Granville and Lirtledon, MP for Staffordshire, being with him to the last.

Greville says that there were perhaps 500,000 people present on this occasion, and only one man was killed, the Duke of Wellington's most dangerous political opponent and the one from whom he had most to fear.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. LEATHERBARROW,
Overdale,
34 Highfield Road,
Malvern-Link,
Worcestershire.

First railway accident

From Canon J. S. Leatherbarrow
Sir, Your writer (August 26) is in error in describing William Huskisson as having been carried down Liverpool Street Station, Manchester, on the inaugural train. The circumstances of his death are minutely described in contemporary newspapers. The accident took place at Parkside, where the train stopped to take in water. Having alighted to shake hands with the Duke of Wellington, Huskisson was run down by the Rocket as he was attempting to reenter his own carriage.

The engine passed over his leg and thigh and the victim was heard to exclaim "This is the death of me." He was conveyed on a board to Eccles vicarage, a nearby convenient house, where he was tended by the late Mrs Blackburn, the wife of the vicar, and where he died nine hours after the accident.

Greville says that it was the Earl of Wilton at whose house at Heaton Park about six miles away some of the party had been staying, who helped to convey Huskisson to the vicarage and who saved his life for a few hours by knowing how to tie up the artery. Amputation was not

Transformation of Scottish Highlands

From the President of the National Trust for Scotland
Sir, I was sorry to read the letter from Mr Robert Bruce of Sumburgh, Shetland (August 29), especially as you saw fit to give it the headline "from the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Zeeland". Those of us who are commissioned as Lieutenants of counties are entitled to have opinions, and, subject to some restraints, to express them, but not on such controversial matters, as Her Majesty's Lieutenants.

As for Mr Bruce's views on the Kyle of Lachalsh-Drumbuie area, it is clear that he, like many others, has not effectively mastered this subject. The development at Drumbuie for which planning consent was recently refused would have been of a character quite different from "development in the Highlands and Islands" in a wider and more general sense. It would have meant a vast construction right on top of a very fertile, naturally rich area where, locally speaking, unemployment is at a minimum.

Mr Bruce will know that in the history of Shetland there were more reasons for the bad relations between landlords and tenants than mere inability to pay a decent wage. As the former laird of Fair Isle in particular, where the National Trust for Scotland has had at least a degree of success in repopulating and restoring the community, he will be aware that an endeavour to revert to the former status quo is not merely a question of bringing in people to live in a pattern of former times, even with "a decent wage" added.

I hope, as Mr Bruce does, that oil and other developments will encourage the rearmament of the "naval and other developments" referred to earlier by Mr Stormonth Darling, who has mastered the problem very effectively, are already causing people to seek homes in the Kyle area; although this is subject to the acute difficulty of finding another lander acceptable modern conditions.

But development must be proper and suitable, as the authorities in Norway have realized: not the obliteration that would have overwhelmed Drumbuie.

As President of the National Trust for Scotland, and in no other capacity, I write, yours faithfully,
WEMYSS,
Gosford,
Longdilly,
East Lothian,
September 2.

Reactions to weak government

From Mr Robert Skidelsky
Sir, Professor Howard's letter (September 3) is a neat example of the confusion of cause and effect. He seems to argue that our consensus is breaking down as a result of irresponsible polarization, when in fact polarization is the result, and chief symptom, of the breakdown of consensus.

His mistake arises from assuming a British tradition of consensus without inquiring into the conditions which created it, and the conditions necessary for its restoration. He is thus led to the conclusion that a statement by party leaders that the consensus is holding will in fact cause it to hold: an attitude reminiscent of King Canute.

The modern British consensus arose from the combination of wartime unity and postwar Keynesianism. The first created the necessary social climate for the pursuit of the second, and the second, in turn, was relied upon to perpetuate the first. Continuous growth was to be the solvent of the class struggle. Everyone could become richer without anyone being hurt.

This scenario for consensus is now in ruins. Perhaps it was never entirely plausible, since growth creates new demands which cannot be satisfied simply by its aggregate increment. At any rate, the industrial and political assault on it, coupled with the increasing malfunctioning of the world economy, have brought the postwar dream, in its simple-minded form, to an end. The realization has suddenly dawned that, as Keynes himself once put it, "we live in the realm of the finite" where "everything we do is alternative and not additional to something else".

The present turmoil is an inescapable part of the search for a new framework for economic progress. A favourable political outcome will depend in large measure on the intellectual seriousness we bring to the analysis of our present problems. Professor Howard's call for resounding declarations is no more help than Col Stirling's Doomsday preparations.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT SKIDELSKY,
Flat 1,
166 Cromwell Road, SW5,
September 3.

That monopoly in a capitalist system can be misused is well recognized by the existence of the Monopolies Commission in the United Kingdom, and the Monopoly Legislation in other countries notably the United States.

This monopoly power of the Left can also harm our social fabric was implicitly recognized by the Labour Government when it published *In Place of Strife*, and the sorry defeat of this document at the hands of the trade unions tells its own story.

A microcosm of the present misuse of trade union power is evident in Southwark today. Libraries have been closed and refuse has not been collected as a result of a trade union protest against the decision of the establishment. Labour Council's Establishment Committee to transfer the direct labour force to a separate council organization controlled by a committee of the council but managed by a firm of outside consultants.

Monopoly power was taken in the interests of efficiency and economy after thorough investigation by both the borough's officers and committees.

trade unions are seen to treat their own elected representatives in such a cavalier manner that it is no wonder that some of the electorate are fearful for democracy.

Monopoly power, in whatever disguise, is not compatible with a democratic society.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SMITH,
10 Langford Green,
Champion Hill, SE5.

Turner at the Academy

From Mr Evelyn Joll
Sir, Professor John Hale's letter (August 31), explaining the reasons why the National Gallery Trustees decided not to lend five key pictures to the Turner bicentenary exhibition seems, at a first reading, to carry a good deal of weight. Yet, on reflection, some of his arguments are less than convincing:—

It is not quite illogical to refuse to lend "The Fighting Temeraire", "The Evening Star" and "Rain, Steam and Speed" and his fellow Trustees must have recently lent to exhibitions abroad? Foreign loans must necessarily involve far greater risks of movement.

Although "it is not a great inconvenience to proceed from Burlington House to the National Gallery", Professor Hale and his fellow Trustees must have perfectly well that the pleasure and instruction to be derived from looking at comparable pictures are infinitely greater if they are hanging in the same room than if they go to a museum. The question of museum charges was doubtless a burning issue at the time the Trustees met to consider the loan of the Turners. Now, thankfully, the controversy is over and no longer a factor which should carry any weight in the matter of whether to lend to Burlington House or not. Besides, the Tate Trustees were equally strongly opposed to museum charges and they have given the organizers of the Turner exhibition the free run of their collection.

But the over-riding argument which should have swayed the Trustees' caution and doubt, is surely this: the instrument which is going to be the most important and the most beautiful exhibition of the work of a British artist ever to be held. This will be so even if the National Gallery lends only two pictures. Yet by their decision, the Trustees must have pretended that their exhibition to a degree that needs more justification than is provided by Professor Hale's letter.

I am sure there must be many of your readers who would support Mr Bernard, Mr Noonan, Professor Huskisson and myself in urging the Trustees to reconsider their decision (it is certainly not too late to do so) and to agree to add to their loans, at any rate, "The Fighting Temeraire", "The Evening Star", and "Rain, Steam and Speed".

Yours faithfully,
EVELYN JOLL, Managing Director, Turner Society, Ltd.,
43 Old Bond Street, W1,
September 4.

Rural motorways

From Professor Alastair Buchan
Sir, It hardly becomes Mr David Morris (August 27) to adopt such a patronizing, nanny-knows-best tone in answering Mrs Maude's strictures (August 5) on motorway planning in the Midlands. I have neither his nor her knowledge of the whole complex of proposed routes, but as the social disquiet felt today by so many moderate men and women. This is the abuse of monopoly power.

chester which on present plans is to be an improved trunk road, and such roads are, as Mr Morris points out, dangerous.

It now appears that the M40 extension may not be implemented for some years for reasons of economy. I hope the interim period will be used completely to assess communications between the Midlands and the South, while continuing to alleviate existing bottlenecks by by-passes, without trying to palm off bureaucratic compromises as strategic planning.

More than that we need new methods of debate about motorways (in these aspects of public policy). The following quotation from Bertrand de Jouvenel aptly describes the problem. "It is so very easy to pretend that a certain decision is dictated by a valid forecast as long as this forecast is kept secret, so that public opinion can neither criticize the forecast, nor consider whether the decision is appropriate for decisions that are 'public' (in the sense of 'governmental') and 'publicly expounded'."

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR BUCHAN,
Waterloo House,
Brill,
Buckinghamshire,
September 2.

From Mr J. Hewish
Sir, I have yet to experience a motorway system, but one of the three "solid" reasons in support of one for the Midlands, put forward by the former County Surveyor for Warwick (August 27) is safety. He claims that motorways are approximately three times as safe as the trunk roads they relieve, and cites the figure of 69 fatalities in three years on the A1 in Yorkshire in support of it.

The figure for the M1 in 1972 alone is 79, and for the M6, 42. Calculations much more than three times the length of the A1 in Yorkshire, so the fatality rate is about the same. Is the safety of motorways just something else that those who are working so assiduously for the suburbanization of the whole of Britain would like us to believe?

Yours faithfully,
J. HEWISH,
Flat 3,
47 Dartmouth Park Hill, NWS,
August 28.

Pop festivals

From Mr Greville Jenner, QC,
Labour MP for Leicester West
Sir, The survival of the Rule of Law ultimately depends upon consent—upon the acceptance by decent citizens whose behaviour the law is to regulate that the law is fair and just. The Industrial Relations Act illustrated the ease with which a thoroughly unpopulous law may bring the law itself (along with courts and judges) into rapid disrepute—with potentially devastating results for our society.

Young people are entitled to enjoy their music in freedom. If they are to do so without impinging on the rights and enjoyment of others, then they must be provided with adequate facilities. It is because so few such facilities exist at present that the unhappy Windsor Great Park episode occurred. If no positive alternative is offered then I fear that law or no law—it will happen again.

It is useless then, for Alan Glyn (September 2) to blather about so-called "mob rule" and to demand the toughening and enforcement of the law. The vast majority of the "mob" at Windsor—as at all "pop" festivals and concerts—were (as the Rev F. N. Welbourn so eloquently testified in his letter (September 3)) normal, law-abiding, lively young people, bent on enjoying their music in spontaneous equality and mutual tolerance."

One answer—and the only possible one I have yet heard of—is to create at least one, carefully sited, permanent "pop" festival site—with all those essential toilet, eating, first aid and wet weather facilities which are absent at Windsor. It should be government sponsored, but operated by young people and the "pop" music industry with the maximum of freedom and the minimum of "establishment" interference.

Yours faithfully,
GREVILLE JANNER,
House of Commons,
September 3.

Royal Agricultural Hall
From Councillor Donald Hoodless
Sir, Recent complaints of political prevarication in relation to the Royal Agricultural Hall must not be left unanswered. The issue boils down to an application by the owner for planning permission for a substantial office development on the site, with the possible retention of only one, I fear, at public expense; had the Imperial War Museum taken it over it would have been the taxpayer's purse: if it is to be for some unspecified community use, it will be the ratepayer's. If an unwillingness to commit large sums of public money in this way whilst others walk or local authority sponsored, but operated by young people and the "pop" music industry with the maximum of freedom and the minimum of "establishment" interference.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD HOODLESS,
Deputy Leader,
Islington Borough Council,
4 From the Town Hall,
Upper Street, N1,
August 27.

From Mr J. H. Mingay
Sir, Posterity will not exactly follow Turner's own wishes in the matter of his paintings, but perhaps for his bicentenary we might follow the spirit of Ruskin's account of his attitude to them: "When he heard of anyone's trying to obtain this or the other separate subject, as more beautiful than the rest, 'What is the use of them', he said, 'but together?' The only thing he would sometimes say was 'Keep them together'; he seemed not to care how they were injured, so that they were kept in a series which would give the key to their meaning."

Yours faithfully,
J. H. MINGAY,
10 Hamble Close, SE12.

Music in Britain

From Mr Stephen Reiss
Sir, While we all deplore the relative lack of contemporary British music in the concert programmes of today, we would be less than honest if we pretended that the only cause of the trouble was shortage of money. Our contemporary composers, generally speaking, show very little consideration for the hand that is only too anxious to feed them. Works are not produced in the quantities and durations differ fundamentally from those requested, performing difficulties are considered the hallmark of quality, and the taste of the public is totally despised.

Is this really the manner in which the great masterpieces of the past were created? May we not be in some danger of forgetting that art is first of all communication and not the opportunity for a display of defiant self-indulgence?

It could well be argued that the almost total carelessness with which public has increased in direct ratio to the amount of public money spent in support of contemporary art. Conceivably it is precisely because we have been prepared to excuse the lack of professionalism, the unwillingness to fulfil what used to be considered a straightforward contract between the artist and his patron, that the contemporary artist now has so few friends.

On July 11, 12 and 15, 1915, long before any public subsidy of music was even considered, the LSO gave three concerts devoted exclusively to British music written during the previous ten years. The work of sixteen different composers was represented. The LSO would gladly do the same again if the composers could guarantee an audience of not less than two thousand for each concert (paying normal Festival Hall prices), instrumentation within the resources of the normal symphony orchestra, average soloist requirements and that not more than four rehearsals per programme would suffice.

STEPHEN REISS,
Administrator,
London Symphony Orchestra,
1 Montague Street, WC1.

Piddletrenthide et al

From Mr Aidan Reynolds
Sir, Mr Moore's choice of parish for retirement is indeed difficult to fault (Piddletrenthide with Aston Pancras and Plush), but for sheer pleasure to the ear the redevelopment of ecclesiastical strength in Yorkshire which appeared in your columns some 14 years ago remains supreme: the Rev G. D. Beagrie, Vicar of Kexby with Wilberforce, to be Vicar of Bossall with Buttercrambe."

Yours faithfully,
AIDAN REYNOLDS,
Piddletrenthide House,
New Lambton, Bossall,
Bedfordshire.

The less you can hear, the more you'll listen

Most people aren't really interested in hearing about deafness. Until, one day, it happens to them.

Then the activities of the RNID suddenly become rather important. And rather worrying. Because the free advice, the test and research facilities, the social welfare service, the home visits and training centres—they depend on donations, covenants and bequests.

Hopefully, you'll never need the help of the RNID. But we need yours right now. No amount is too small. Even a little help is better than none.

And if you normally turn a deaf ear to charity appeals, then you've got a very good reason for listening to ours.

The Royal National Institute for the Deaf

(Patron: The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.)

105 Gower Street, London WC1E 6AH
Telephone: 01-387 8033



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 4: The Duke of Edinburgh travelled in an aircraft to the Queen's Flight to visit Farnborough International '74 (Air Show) today and was received upon arrival by the Vice Lord-Lieutenant for Hampshire (Sir Hugh Smiley, Bt).
His Royal Highness this evening attended the Society of British Aeroplane Club's Limited Flying Display dinner at the Dorchester hotel.
Air Commodore Archie Winstill was in attendance.
The Queen was represented by the Prince of Wales at the State Memorial Service for the Right Hon Norman Kirk (Prime Minister of New Zealand) which was held at St Paul's Anglican Cathedral, Wellington, today.

Fortcoming marriages

Earl of Caithness
The engagement is announced between the Earl of Caithness, Brigadier James Roderick, the nineteenth Earl of Caithness, and the Countess of Caithness, Victoria, daughter of Major and Mrs Richard Coke, Farnham Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Mr A. N. R. Brown
The engagement is announced between Mr A. N. R. Brown and Miss P. M. Leather.
Mr R. R. Eden
The engagement is announced between Mr R. R. Eden and Miss S. L. Brittain.
Mr E. D. Kessler
The engagement is announced between Mr E. D. Kessler and Miss M. Walsh.
Mr J. S. Atkinson
The engagement is announced between Mr J. S. Atkinson and Miss L. J. Barker.
Mr R. E. Roberts
The engagement is announced between Mr R. E. Roberts and Miss E. Webb.
Mr H. G. V. Beveridge
The engagement is announced between Mr H. G. V. Beveridge and Miss J. Easton.
Mr I. G. D. Scotter
The engagement is announced between Mr I. G. D. Scotter and Miss P. Hodgson.

Marriages

Mr T. A. FitzHerbert
The marriage took place yesterday at Hampton Court, Surrey, of Mr Thomas FitzHerbert, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Tom FitzHerbert, of Middlesex, Nawan, co Meath, and Miss Emma de Pre-Roose, daughter of Mr Michael de Pre-Roose, of Kerjégu Ar Moor, Combric, France, and the Hon Mrs Anthony Oakshott, of Workham Farm, Bald, Oxford. Father Barrett Lennard officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by three child bridesmaids, Larissa Haber-Percy, Catherine and Isabel Oram, and three pages, Harry FitzHerbert, Thomas Kelly and Rupert Smith-Bingham. Mr Robert Knight was best man. A reception was held at 30 Pavilion Road, London, SW1, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.
Mr E. Halstead
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 31, at St Michael's Church, Stockland, Devon, of Mr Richard Halstead, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Halstead, Parkfield, Haywards Heath, and Miss Amanda Thomas, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Thomas, Lower Yaxford, Membury, Devon.
A memorial service
for Major Norman Walker, late Director of Music Welsh Guards, will be held at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Wednesday, September 11, 1974, at noon.

Marriages

Mr R. B. Woods
The engagement is announced between Mr R. B. Woods, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. B. Woods, of Hartley Castle, and Georgina, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Evans, of Watford House, Chard, Somerset.
Mr J. S. Atkinson
The engagement is announced between Mr J. S. Atkinson and Miss L. J. Barker.
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The National Gallery's latest purchase, 'Virgil reading the Aeneid to Augustus and Octavia', by J.-J. Taillasson (1745-1809) is the first French neo-classical work in the collection.

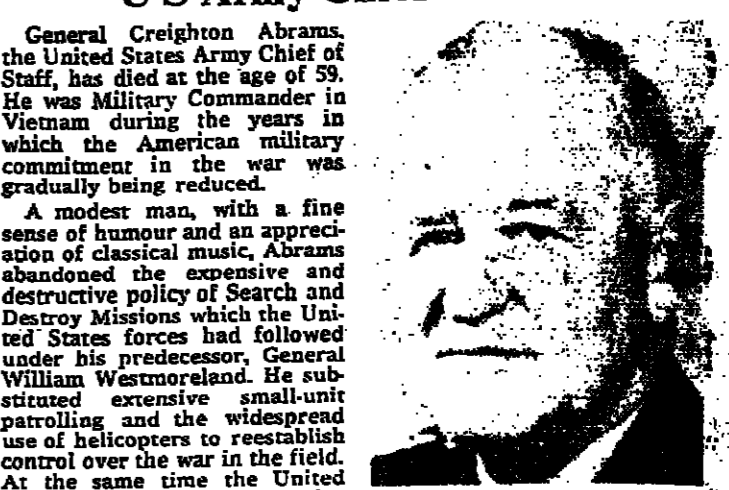
Farmers in Wales face 'a desperate crisis'

From Trevor Fishlock Cardiff
One Welsh farmer in every eight left the land last year, and agriculture in Wales faced a desperate crisis, Mr Gwynfor Evans, president of Plaid Cymru, said in Carmarthen yesterday.
Launching the party's agricultural policy document, he emphasised the need for a new approach to the land and Welsh culture. "It is in the countryside that Welsh is at its strongest, and the Welsh way of life is most vital. To restore Welsh throughout Wales it is essential to retain the strongholds of the language, the rural areas which depend on agriculture."
Mr Evans, who has a small holding, added: "The agricultural system must sustain our Welsh civilization, and must also produce as much food as possible per acre. The system which does this best is typically Welsh, the system based on the family farm."
Plaid Cymru proposes a fast-track guarantee giving beef producers £22 a hundredweight; an immediate price review for milk producers guaranteeing a higher income; the establishing of a land bank to lend money at low rates to young people entering the profession; and revision of death duties to enable sons to succeed fathers on family farms.
Plaid Cymru opposes the taking over of farms by companies, and says that speculation by institutional investors in agriculture should be outlawed so that land is kept within the genuine farming community.
Mr Evans said in London yesterday after the inconclusive meeting of EEC agricultural ministers, Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, reiterated at a press conference his line on beef, milk and sugar (our Agricultural Correspondent writes). The EEC meeting had been adjourned, he said, and decisions at the next meeting on September 17 and succeeding days would take effect on October 1.
On beef, he said he was particularly concerned about the present fall in fat cattle prices and the way it had affected calf prices. But those calves were being bought for fattening not this year but next, even the year after.
By February the beef premium would be worth more than £2 a head and market prices would be a head and a half higher than now. This autumn arrangements would be made to support the beef market after February.
He said he had made it abundantly clear in Brussels that there was need for a steady and substantial improvement in the returns available to British dairy farmers. He thought his European colleagues now fully realized that British producers, who relied primarily for their income on local production all the year round, could not be expected to face the increasing cost of winter production in particular without additional help.
Pending further consideration of possible measures to help other livestock producers, particularly pig and poultry farmers, he had told the council that Britain needed to maintain the pig subsidy at 50p a score pound.
On sugar, Mr Peart indicated that no one challenged his contention that the amount Britain needed could not be obtained at present within the EEC.
Tomato crisis: A warning that the Scottish tomato-growing industry might be wiped out within two years unless it received general assistance was given yesterday by Mr Michael Collett, convenor of the glasshouse and nursery committee of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland (our Edinburgh correspondent writes). He led a deputation in Edinburgh to meet Mr Hugh Brown, the Scottish under-secretary with responsibility for agriculture.
Business News Diary, page 19

Authority of church queried in Katyn case

By Diana Geddes
The Church of England's authority over consecrated land, the ownership and management of which had passed into the hands of a local authority, was questioned in the London diocesan consistory court in St Paul's, Covent Garden, yesterday by Mr Spencer Maurice, counsel for the Katyn Memorial Fund.
The fund wants to erect a memorial in the disused burial ground of St Luke's Gardens, Chelsea, London, for the 14,500 Polish officers who disappeared in the Soviet Union in 1940. Mass graves containing 4,500 of their bodies were found in the Katyn forest, near Smolensk, in 1943.
More than 270,000 has been collected from all over the world for the fund, and it is paying for an official visit to Lytelton, in Ayrshire, in August, when it will be then represented in Parliament. The civic reception was in the open air, and a bitter southerly was blowing straight up from the Antarctic ice.
Norman Kirk was sitting at the windows and I visited the site when his turn came to speak, he stood up, all 20 stone of him, and said: "I know why I've been put here: to act as a ruddy wind-break!" He then took me round the harbour to meet the water-siders, who all greeted him with a grin and a cheer.
Last night, in a flying boat, my wife and I visited the Chatham Islands, which lie 500 miles east of Lytelton and form part of that constituency. The Kirks came with us, and for three days we shared each other's company. I am sure that Kirk's death is mourned even by his political opponents, but nowhere will it have been felt more acutely than in that small, endearing, close-knit, remote community of the Chathams.
The Chathams are an awkward place to get to at the best of times, but I visited the islands there often, and had championed the islanders' cause: no wonder that they were adored there.
Therefore, when Kirk succeeded Nordmeyer as Leader of the Opposition in 1965, I found myself dealing with another

OBITUARY GENERAL CREIGHTON ABRAMS U S Army Chief of Staff



General Creighton Abrams, the United States Army Chief of Staff, has died at the age of 59. He was Military Commander in Vietnam during the years in which the American military commitment in the war was gradually being reduced.
A modest man, with a fine sense of humour and an appreciation of classical music, he abandoned the expensive and destructive policy of Search and Destroy Missions which the United States forces had followed under his predecessor, General William Westmoreland. He substituted extensive search and seizure operations and the widespread use of helicopters to reestablish control over the war in the field. At the same time the United States sought to win popular support by technical and agricultural assistance programmes.
The largest military action he directed was the American intervention in Cambodia in May 1970 which had to be prepared at very short notice and which, President Nixon claimed, later set back enemy objectives in the war for at least six months and allowed the programme of Vietnamization to go forward.
Creighton Abrams was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in September 1914. Upon graduation from the US Army Academy at West Point he received a commission as a Second-Lieutenant in Cavalry and served during the Second World War in the Fourth Armoured Division under General George Patton. He participated in all campaigns of the division as a Battalion or Combat Command Commander.
After the end of the war he was assigned to the War Department staff of determining the United States base requirements for the Philippines following independence. In 1949 he returned to Europe as a tank commander in the First Infantry Division. Later he served as Corps Chief of Staff in Korea and Chief of Staff of the Armoured Centre at Fort Knox.

MR NORMAN KIRK

Lord Ballantrae writes:
The massive, friendly figure of Norman Kirk has suddenly and sadly vanished from the scene.
When I first met him, in 1963, I had been Governor-General of New Zealand for only a few months and he was paying an official visit to Lytelton, in Ayrshire, in August, when it will be then represented in Parliament. The civic reception was in the open air, and a bitter southerly was blowing straight up from the Antarctic ice.
Norman Kirk was sitting at the windows and I visited the site when his turn came to speak, he stood up, all 20 stone of him, and said: "I know why I've been put here: to act as a ruddy wind-break!" He then took me round the harbour to meet the water-siders, who all greeted him with a grin and a cheer.
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PROF MAX REINHARD MR NORMAN COLVILLE

Prof Max Reinhard
Dr C. T. Barber writes:
Professor Max Reinhard, for 30 years leader of the Basel School of Mineralogy, died on August 17 at the age of 92.
He was educated at the Universities of Geneva, Bucharest, and Zurich and spent six years as a geologist in the Dutch East Indies, Colombia and Venezuela before returning in 1917 to Geneva as assistant to Professor Duparc. With Duparc he collaborated in their classic work *La Détermination des Fagioclastes dans les Coupes Géologiques*, published in 1921 and which remained the standard work on these techniques, but his concern with the accuracy of Universal Stage determinations continued long after Basel had become the European centre for Felspar research. He received the Doctorate, *honoris causa*, in the University of Geneva in 1934 and became Rektor of the University of Basel in 1943, retiring in 1952 with the title of Professor Emeritus.
When, from 1933 to 1935, it was my privilege to work under him, other post-graduate students included Germans, Romanians, Italians and a Chinese. It was Reinhard's custom to join us for afternoon tea when he conversed with each of us (except the Chinese, who was fluent in German) in our own language.
Reinhard was twice married and is survived by a daughter by his first wife, who died in 1920, and by his second wife whom he married in 1938.

Mr Norman Colville
Mr H. M. Calmann writes:
The death of Norman Colville at the age of 80 leaves a void in the thin ranks of collectors of works of art of the past which nobody can hope to fill. He was perhaps the last in the great tradition of English dilettanti, sure of his own impeccable judgment, certain of quality, and with a passion for the hunt and passionately devoted to the acquisition of what he loved.
The width of his interests as a collector was astonishing for our time. What his various sessions had in common was the search for beauty in its manifold manifestations. Concessions to the lure of fashions he made none, but often he was far ahead of the times, as with his Regency furniture, which decorated his London house before the war. His collection of Old Master drawings is perhaps best known of what he owned. His Raphael drawings, which he bought over, were as beautiful as those by Leonardo, Carpaccio and Dürer. In the seventeenth century his great love belonged to Rubens. In the eighteenth century Watteau is joined by Guardi and Tiepolo.
Next in importance to the drawings is the grand array of Renaissance bronzes, set off against gobelins and outstanding furniture. But his love belonged best perhaps to small objects of classical and prehistorical days. Babylonian cylinders, Egyptian stone vessels and sculptures, Greek bronzes. What nature had to offer, he equally loved, like the brilliance of precious stones, the beauties of his garden and the sublimity of wild places.
With modern art his only link was his friendship with Oskar Kokoschka, but there it ended. No prophet surely, but one of the great defenders of our inherited European standards, standing up for the masters and for absolute quality. Knowing him was an immense help to be sure of what is good and what is not.
Mr Herbert Nursey, a former president of the National Union of Teachers, has died at Drayton, Norfolk, at the age of 73.

Church news

Appointments:
The Rev. P. B. Morgan, vicar of Norwich Cathedral and chaplain to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals, to be vicar of St John's, Norwich, same diocese.
The Rev. J. C. G. Rooks, vicar of St Mary's, Norwich, to be vicar of St John's, Norwich, same diocese.
The Rev. J. G. Tunstall, vicar of North Mymms, Hatfield, diocese of St Albans, to be vicar of St John's, Broom's Barn, same diocese.
The Rev. J. C. Rooks, vicar of St Mary's, Norwich, to be vicar of St John's, Broom's Barn, same diocese.
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Luncheons

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Mr Neil Carmichael, Under-Secretary of State, Department of the Environment, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House in honour of the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works, Mauritius. The other guests included:
The High Commissioner for Mauritius, Sir John G. Wood, and Major-General and Mrs W. N. R. Scotter, of Cobham, Surrey, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Hodgson, of Liddesdale, Copmanthorpe, York.

Birthdays today

Sir William Addis, 73; Sir David Ross, 74; Sir Peter Fisher, 54; Sir Stuart Hibberd, 81; Sir Ronald Howe, 78; Mr Arthur Koestler, 69; Sir Francis Loyd, 58; Sir George D. H. Wood, 66; Sir Geoffrey Nye, 72; Air Vice-Marshal B. C. Yarde, 69.
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were in the country to inspect the corps on Wednesday, November 27.

Latest wills

Edmund Blunden
Mr Edmund Charles Blunden, of Long Melford, Professor of Poetry at Oxford University, 1966 to 1968, left £35,147 net (duty paid, £23).
Other estates include (net, before duty paid):
David, Mr David Henri, of Brighton (duty paid, £107,245).
Hastam, Elsie Amelia, of Hemel Hempstead (duty paid, £109,699).
Ricardo, Sir Harry Ralph, of Petworth, who designed engines for the tanks in the 1914-18 War (duty paid, £41,081).

University news

Glasgow
Mr Theodore W. Vogelaar, until recently a director-general in the Commission of the European Communities, has been appointed visiting professor of European law for 1974-75.
Strathclyde
Dr I. T. Ward, senior lecturer in history, has been appointed professor of modern history and Dr A. G. Sandison, lecturer in English law, has been appointed professor of law. This is a second professorship in the department.
Oxford
The Welsh Memorial Drawing Prize for 1974 has been awarded to Mr M. S. Wolever, Corpus Christi College.
London
Appointment:
Dr W. Piper to be head of the university teaching methods unit.
Brunei
Appointments:
Dr J. Brown, BSc, lecturer in building construction, to be head of the research laboratory in statistics and operations research.
Dr J. R. Jennings, BSc, lecturer in polymer science and technology.
Grants:
British Petroleum: £25,000 to Mrs R. A. D. Durrant, for the study of electrical conductivity in organic materials.
British Petroleum: £25,000 to Dr D. J. Worsfold, for the study of electrical conductivity in organic materials.
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Science report

Immunology: Deficiency and allergy
Observations on childhood asthma by doctors at the Institute of Child Health in London have led to a new theory on the cause of allergic diseases. Dr Taylor and his colleagues speculated that if the immune defences against antigens were weak, more might get through to other tissues, to stimulate the production of another kind of antibody, immunoglobulin E. However, in most asthmatic adults, the levels of immunoglobulin E are normal. That led Dr Taylor and his collaborators to investigate other possible ways of exploring a link between allergy and immunoglobulin E. That is, in normal people, that is, in people who do not have asthma, the level of immunoglobulin E is not high. In people with asthma, the level is high. That led Dr Taylor and his collaborators to investigate other possible ways of exploring a link between allergy and immunoglobulin E. That is, in normal people, that is, in people who do not have asthma, the level of immunoglobulin E is not high. In people with asthma, the level is high. That led Dr Taylor and his collaborators to investigate other possible ways of exploring a link between allergy and immunoglobulin E. That is, in normal people, that is, in people who do not have asthma, the level of immunoglobulin E is not high. In people with asthma, the level is high.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Far Eastern Art, Victoria and Albert Museum.
British Library exhibition: "Peterson and the Hummer".
Lecture: Living Fossils, Lecture Hall, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, 3 pm.
Band Concert by Metropolitan Police Band, College Green, Westminster Abbey, 12.30 pm to 2 pm.
Royal Mews open to public, Buckingham Palace Road, 2 pm to 4 pm.

Temporary bishop

Dr Marvyn Alexander, a former chaplain of Bristol University, has been appointed temporary bishop of Clifton until the Pope appoints a successor to Dr Joseph Rutterham.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr M. E. Wates, deputy chairman of the National House-Building Council.

LAING for tomorrow's BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Gooch & Wagstaff Chartered Surveyors

Confusion in the White House causes Wall St to fall 15 points

From Frank Vogel, Washington, Sept 4. Reports in the American press today that senior White House officials do not expect President Ford to make any major economic policy changes...

Fed 'moved quickly' after Herstatt failure

From Our United States Economics Correspondent, Washington, Sept 4. This year has been marked by active intervention by central banks in the foreign exchange markets...

Hull blacking talks sought

The Port Employers' Association at Hull yesterday asked the Transport and General Workers' Union for talks on their reasons for cancelling the port labour agreement...

Merger plans called off

As expected, Barlow Rand and Union Corporation have decided not to go ahead with their proposed merger. This follows the £25m offer from Gold Fields of South Africa...

Nation Life hopes to make full repayment

By Andrew Wilson. Nation Life policyholders were told at a creditors' meeting held yesterday in London that there were apparently net assets of around £25m and liabilities of about £26m...

Shares slip as liquidity problem rumours persist

By Our Financial Staff. Share prices were unsettled in London yesterday by fresh rumours of impending troubles in the financial sector...

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Sun Alliance profits rise

Reporting group pre-tax profits for the half year to June, up from £15.9m to £16.6m, the Sun Alliance board states that the results 'refute the rumour-mongers and show that our well-balanced and world wide business continues to make very satisfactory progress...

Price Commission in talks on code change for Phase Four

By Hugh Clayton. Talks about Price Code changes for Phase Four began yesterday when members of the Price Commission met Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection...

Go-ahead for dearer poultry and beer

Widespread price rises on beer and poultry were announced yesterday. A small can of Double Diamond and Long Life will soon cost 1p more while Ind Coope, Ansell and Tedy draught will rise by 1p a pint...

British Air Ferries to sell three of its fleet of eight because of fall in revenue

By Maurice Corina. British Air Ferries, the independent airline owned by Transairer Air Cargo, is to cut back its operations because of a fall in passenger revenue and the general state of the travel industry...

Leyland strikers go back

By Edward Townsend. Workers at British Leyland's Birmingham transmission plant, whose strike has lasted 18 weeks, returned to work last night...

Canning Town Glass statement on Monday

By Our Industrial Editor. Mr R. C. Miquel, chairman of Canning Town Glass Works, is to make a statement to the annual shareholders meeting on Monday on the outcome of investigations into the past actions of certain former directors...

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NCB still planning increase in price to industry next month

By Peter Hill. The National Coal Board is still planning to raise industrial coal prices from the beginning of next month. This would yield more than £100m of additional revenue...

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£47m Rapier order for BAC from Oman

By Arthur Reed, Farnborough, Sept 4. A £47m order for the Rapier anti-aircraft missile has been won by the British Aircraft Corporation from Oman, the corporation announced at the Farnborough air show yesterday...

£4m fund for films wanted

The National Film Finance Corporation, whose annual report yesterday reported a loss for the tenth consecutive year, wants a new government fund to help to finance British films...

Signor Sindona sells bank

Milan, Sept 4. Signor Michele Sindona, Italian financier, has sold the last Italian bank he controlled through his holding company Finambro, Stock Exchange sources said...

Market report, page 20. How the markets moved. THE POUND. Rises. Falls. On other pages.

Cement-Roadstone Interim Statement for the 28 weeks ended 10th July 1974. Includes financial data and a statement from the company.

Payments surplus for Italy lightens gloom

Rome, Sept 4.—The gloom cast here by the economic crisis was lightened a little today by the announcement that Italy registered a balance of payments surplus in July.

The surplus was 248,000m lire (€165m), compared with a deficit of 336,000m in June, according to unofficial figures from the Bank of Italy.

Bank officials stressed that this improvement, which started to develop as far back as April, took place before Italy had the advantage of any international loans.

Economic observers said the summer influx of foreign tourists, although fewer than last year, has doubtless contributed to the surplus. Signor Guido Carli, the governor of the Bank of Italy, said in a magazine interview last week that a slightly smaller surplus was expected in August.

However, the overall balance of payments deficit is running at 2,690,000m lire for the first seven months of the year.

Italy will sell the Soviet Union 50,000m lire (€33m) worth of wool-spinning machinery under an agreement signed in Rome.

The agreement with the Soviet Technopromimport calls for companies belonging to the EGAM (Ente Autonomo di Gestione per le Aziende Minerarie Metallurgiche) to deliver two entire wool-spinning plants of 50,000 spindles each and 212 spinning machines for the Kalinin wool textile factory at Moscow.

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American group switches to gas carriers

Indications of the effects of the uncertainty in shipping markets caused by the actions of members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries was underlined yesterday.

The Overseas Shipbuilding Group Inc, based in New York, announced the conversion of orders for two 80,000-ton dead-weight oil tankers with a Japanese shipbuilder to an order for a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) carrier.

OSG, a major bulk shipping organization, said that instead of the two oil tankers it was now to take delivery of a 73,000-cubic metre capacity LPG ship, scheduled for delivery in the first half of 1977.

It is to be built by the Japanese company, Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering.

Mr Onassis seeks fuel price cut for airline

Athens, Sept 4.—Mr Aristotle Onassis, the Greek shipowner, is negotiating with the Greek Government for reduced fuel prices to enable the Greek national airline, Olympic Airways, to continue operations, a spokesman for Mr Onassis said.

Sharp fall in West German orders and July output stays sluggish

Bonn, Sept 4.—The West German Economics Ministry said today that the inflow of new orders and actual industrial production continued to develop sluggishly in July.

In its monthly review, the ministry said the inflow of new orders fell by 16 1/2 per cent between June and July compared with an average drop of 9 per cent over the previous five years. The figures being weighted average to take into account the differing number of working days in a month.

Domestic and export orders were roughly equally affected.

The level of orders in hand in July fell slightly as the inflow of orders was about 1 per cent below industrial turnover.

Taking a longer view, the ministry said the comparison of the combined order inflow for April and May with that for June and July shows a somewhat more favourable development than normal for this time of year. After seasonal adjustment orders in this period rose by 1 per cent, which after taking inflation into account represents a real drop of 2 per cent.

Compared with a year earlier, the inflow of orders in July showed a gain of 13 per cent in nominal terms and a drop of almost 2 per cent after adjustment for rising prices.

In new orders, domestic orders were up 8 1/2 per cent compared with July, 1973, while foreign orders were 2 1/2 per cent higher.

The ministry said industrial production—measured on a working-day basis—fell 17 per cent between June and July against an average fall of 14 per cent for the previous years.

Revenues down. The Federal Bank in Frankfurt said that West Germany's net monetary reserves fell DM500m (about £81m) to DM89,200m in the week ended August 31 due to further Federal Bank currency sales and mark purchases by other central banks. Gross reserves fell DM663m to DM92,446m and foreign money

market investments and deposits by DM553m to DM63,699m.

Prices rise: Prices of industrial products rose 1.2 per cent in July compared with June and 13.9 per cent compared with July last year, reckoned on a new index basis.

The new index, with the base year updated to 1970 from 1962, stood at 150.8 in July.

Control call: Investment decisions by large market dominating firms should be subject to public control in order to ensure workers' jobs, Herr Peinz Oskar Vetter, chairman of the West German Trade Unions Association, said at a union congress in Bonn yesterday.

An effective, influential industrial relations and personnel function is of prime importance in all multi-plant companies, says the report. It asks companies to make similar to the arrangements similar to the ones agreed between Bonn and Rome last weekend, according to Community monetary sources in Brussels.

Franklin restructuring decisions held up by delay in second-quarter audits

From Frank Vogl Washington, Sept 4.

Ernst and Ernst, auditors for the Franklin New York Corporation and the Franklin National Bank, have still not completed the second-quarter audits of these companies and no major decisions on restructuring them is likely before they have been published, according to a high-level government source.

The second-quarter audits are usually completed by the end of July, but Franklin's major losses in the foreign exchange area, in particular, have seriously complicated the task of the auditors.

A spokesman for the Franklin National Bank said today:

"We have been told very tentatively that the audit might be ready by the end of this month."

From figures which Franklin itself has published the bank's losses in the first half of this year exceeded \$88m (about £38m). But some government officials who have been investigating Franklin in recent weeks believe the losses may be even higher.

The meeting yesterday, which brought together more than 20 senior officials from the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, was largely devoted to pooling all information obtained on the state of the Franklin National Bank.

Apart from the audit there are also serious legal problems which could well delay any restructuring plan. The Securities and Exchange Commission has still not decided whether to take any legal action against the directors of the Franklin National Bank in respect of alleged public misrepresentation of the bank's financial position.

The Department of Justice has still not decided whether or not criminal indictments will be made against some directors and officers of the bank and its parent company on possible fraud charges. A grand jury in New York is looking into this possibility.

Quick decision on Herstatt assets unlikely

Cologne, Sept 4.—It could take two to three years before the position of the United States assets of the closed I. D. Herstatt Bank has been clarified, Herr Walter Reiss, the provisional receiver, said.

In a letter to Herstatt creditors, Herr Reiss recalled that the roughly DM410m (£66m) of Herstatt assets in the United States have been attached by certain creditors while the First National City Bank and two other banks have petitioned for special bankruptcy proceedings under United States law so that the assets can be shared out equitably.

Herr Reiss said it must be assumed that the creditors who had attached the assets would oppose the petition for bankruptcy. Whether they would succeed was difficult to say.

Norway and Russia discuss oil exploration in the Arctic

From Roger Vielvoje Stavanger, Sept 4.

Norway and the Soviet Union are to begin talks next month on dividing the offshore waters north of Norway for oil exploration.

The Arctic waters north of the 70th parallel are an extension of the southern Norwegian continental shelf where large quantities of oil have been found.

No drilling in these areas can take place until the boundary line has been settled.

Negotiations will be complicated because of the position of the Russian Novaya Islands to the north of the Soviet mainland. The Russian solution to the problem would give them about 10 per cent more of the northern offshore waters than the Norwegian proposals.

Companies urged to track down trouble spots

Unions and managements in multi-plant companies were today urged to carry out a detailed review of industrial relations in a bid to discover areas of potential conflict.

The recommendation comes from the Commission on Industrial Relations in a report to Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, in pointers to both sides of industry the Commission urges that unions should be involved at the formative stage in matters, such as decisions on mergers which affect more than plant.

An effective, influential industrial relations and personnel function is of prime importance in all multi-plant companies, says the report. It asks companies to make similar to the arrangements similar to the ones agreed between Bonn and Rome last weekend, according to Community monetary sources in Brussels.

The commission lists questions for consideration: These include: "If the industrial relations system is largely centralized, has full account been taken of problems that can arise at local level? To what extent are plant (and perhaps divisional) managers making decisions without fully understanding the likely implications for the rest of the group? The development and maintenance of effective industrial relations in multi-plant companies are as much a challenge for unions as management," says the report.

Unions which bargained at plant level should consider providing for inter-plant contracts between their representatives and representatives of other unions involved.

"Existing informal arrangements at plant level do not appear to be adequate in effectively representing the interests of their members."

"CIR Report No 85 Industrial Relations in Multi-plant Undertakings HMSO 1974 55p.

Strikers reduced US car output during August

Detroit, Sept 4.—United States car makers built 450,578 vehicles in domestic plants in August. This was down about 4 per cent from the 482,730 produced in the same month a year ago and almost 11 per cent lower than the 504,000 units planned for the month.

Strikes at key car suppliers and labour troubles at assembly plants cut the production for the month. Stoppages early in August at A. O. Smith Corporation and Briggs and Stratton Corporation, both Milwaukee suppliers of essential car parts, forced production cutbacks at both General Motors Corporation and Chrysler Corporation.

The No 1 and No 3 car makers announced, however, that about 25,000 workers, who had been idle because of the A. O. Smith strike went back to work yesterday, or were being recalled to resume work within a few weeks.

General Motors said about 9,000 workers at four domestic plants and one Canadian truck plant were tentatively due to begin returning to work on Friday, and with all plants in production by September 16.

A GM spokesman said, however, about 4,100 workers at four Chevrolet division plants were still on indefinite lay-off.

—AP-Dow Jones.

France to seek foreign exchange coordination

Paris, Sept 4.—France will shortly propose to its European partners ways to improve their coordination in the foreign exchange sphere, finance minister M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade said in an interview with the financial paper *Le Nouveau Journal*.

He ruled out any return of the franc to the joint European float but said tentatively that, since, he said, "the essential conditions for the effective operation of a system of concerted floating do not exist at present."

The joint stance by the nine European Community countries on international monetary problems is a basic preliminary, he added.

The minister also attributed the improvement in the franc's relationship against the Deutsche mark to around 1.80 francs from the two franc level of last May, as one of the first results of the government's economic policy.—Reuter.

£7.5m orders for Tate & Lyle

By Edward Townsend

Tate and Lyle has won export contracts worth more than £7.5m, including one to build what it says is the first new sugar factory in Indonesia for more than 20 years.

The orders have been placed with the company's engineering subsidiaries A. and W. Smith and Mirrlees Watson by PT Radjawali Musantara.

The Indonesian project is valued at £6.5m, and the plant will have a cane crushing capacity of 3,000 tons a day. It is due to come into operation in two years' time.

A recent survey, financed by the World Bank, of the country's sugar industry recommended the establishment of six new growing sites which, if developed, could increase Indonesia's sugar output by 50 per cent.

The second contract, worth £1.1m, is for the supply of milk plant for Usina Santa Theresa, of Recife, Brazil.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Concrete beams: meaningless core drills

From Mr P. R. Phillips

Sir, I was very interested to read the letter from Messrs Double and Hellawell (August 29) regarding the almost meaningless nature of random drillings taken from high-alumina cement concrete beams.

As a company marketing a low frequency ultrasonic instrument which can be used to test for the onset of degradation in these beams, we are constantly surprised that local councils persist in undertaking the costly process of removing cores from the beams.

As your correspondents rightly point out, the integrity of a beam will vary over its complete length and cores will only record what is happening at specific points giving little or no indication of what is happening in adjoining areas.

It must be borne in mind that such checks should be repeated at about three-monthly intervals in order to locate the onset of degradation.

Surely it is time the Department of Environment followed up its original suggestion that ultrasonic tests were "likely to indicate the presence of seriously weakened concrete" with some advice to local authorities regarding the establishment of constant monitoring regimes in order to ensure the earliest detection of degradation.

Yours sincerely,
P. R. PHILLIPS,
Director,
Inspection Instruments (NDT)
32 Duncan Terrace,
London N1.

problem regarding the assessment of buildings containing concrete made with high alumina cement and suggestions for testing such concrete were given to local authorities. These suggestions included a form of chemical analysis called "differential thermal analysis" (DTA) which may be used to assess the degree of conversion of high alumina cement. Because of the formation of a hard surface layer on high alumina cement concrete, it is necessary for the sample to be obtained from inside the concrete, for which boring with a small diameter drill is recommended.

The suggested tests were developed and checked on many concrete beams and comparisons were made between samples obtained by drilling and those obtained by chip-ping. The difference between the two methods of sampling was small, and the advice given makes allowance both for the presence of aggregate and the possible temperature rise during drilling.

The testing methods suggested have now been used by about 40 testing laboratories to examine many thousands of samples of high alumina cement. We believe that the methods provide valuable guidance as to the condition of the concrete, and the Building Research Establishment will be pleased to give help if any testing laboratory is experiencing difficulties.

R. F. STEVENS,
Head of Structural Properties Division,
Building Research Establishment,
Carson,
Watford.

May we add that the method discussed "differential thermal analysis" even if it was possible to satisfy the authors' misgivings, at best measures the degree of "conversion".

This we cannot stress too strongly: it is in itself a totally imperfect measure of concrete quality: 100 per cent conversion of high water/cement ratio concrete will produce very poor concrete; 100 per cent conversion of low water/cement ratio concrete (as specified in the codes of practice) will produce concrete dense and strong for its designed loading.

Degree of conversion alone, therefore, is highly misleading. If testing of existing structures is restricted to this measurement, remedial work will be indicated, with heavy costs and inconveniences incurred in cases quite unnecessarily, where the concrete was made with a low water/cement ratio and thus be of high quality—whatever the degree of conversion.

We believe there is a simpler, rapid, and effective method to determine the serviceability of structures in a very conservative way—to produce immediate full conversion of the concrete (eg, by immersion in a sample in boiling water) and then measure its porosity—strength, if the sample is suitable.

If the strength is low, or the porosity unduly high, remedial action may be indicated. If the results are satisfactory according to prediction for low water/cement ratio, then the structure is safe now and in the future.

We believe the great majority of prestressed beams were correctly made with low water/cement ratio and that the local authorities should be relieved of much of their anxiety by the availability of a simple and careful test.

Yours,
J. D. ROBSON,
2 Park Street,
Windsor, Berkshire.

Encouragement for exporters

From Dr R. J. Bridgwater

Sir, The recent article by Peter Jay re the Bank of England's responsibility for some of our present economic problems was most timely. I would like to comment upon a more practical aspect as applied to an exporting business.

When I recently applied for increased facilities to expand export trade, I was told by my bank that this is difficult because if they lend me £1 at 16 per cent, they must deposit £1 with the Bank of England which, in effect, reduces their real return to 8 per cent.

Believing this to be unfair upon my bank, I wrote to the Bank of England and suggested that where facilities were provided for a bona fide export company (the DTI could issue approvals if need be), then this 1:1 deposit rule should not apply. My argument being that this would provide a real incentive for banks to lend to export businesses.

The Bank of England's reply was that they did not feel that this would result in any extra benefits different from their present method of recommendation to banks to give preference to export businesses. The fact that I can provide proof that their recommendations do not work seems to be of little use.

Surely some department of Government in the United Kingdom should really be responsible for exports and should work out a points system whereby banks would be encouraged by the stick and carrot approach to ensure that a stripclub owner did not get better overdraft finance than a small exporter of high technology products?

Yours faithfully,
DR R. J. BRIDGWATER,
Managing Director,
Maybridge Chemical Company Limited,
Trevillet,
Tintagel,
Cornwall.

Elephantine Aims?

From Mr Frank Selkirk

Sir, Surely one of the "Aims of Industry" should be to speak the truth about its own elephants?

To mention (as it did in a full page advertisement in last Friday's paper) "Britain's big and efficient industries" is hardly the truth. My own experience after working for one of these giants for nine years would scarcely allow me to describe such industries as "efficient".

If they are efficient, why is their productivity so low—and has been so low for many years?

Have Aims of Industry never heard of the dis-economy of size?

Yours faithfully,
FRANK D. L. SELKIRK,
Holloway Cottage,
Compton,
Waverhampton,
August 19.

INTERIM STATEMENT

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

INTERIM REPORT TO MEMBERS

for the half-year ended 30th June, 1974

The following are the unaudited results of the company and its controlled subsidiaries for the half-year ended 30th June, 1974, together with the comparative figures for the half-year ended 30th June, 1973, and for the year ended 31st December, 1973:—

	Half-year ended 30.6.74 R000's	Half-year ended 30.6.73 R000's	Year ended 31.12.73 R000's
Diamond account	166 875	169 764	329 577
Interest and dividends	42 108	30 275	71 266
Royalties	4 034	4 513	9 029
Sundry revenue	559	892	1 434
Surplus on realisation of fixed assets	48	1 877	141
	213 768	207 328	411 684
DEDUCT:			
Prospecting and research	7 568	4 425	9 856
General charges	4 832	4 135	9 467
Interest payable	1 044	909	1 892
	13 444	9 469	21 315
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAX	200 324	197 859	390 369
DEDUCT:			
Government's share of profit under mining leases	7 622	8 549	13 861
Provision for tax	65 660	70 592	126 757
	73 282	79 141	140 618
GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAX	127 042	118 718	249 751
DEDUCT:			
Outside interests in subsidiary companies	6 209	6 745	12 206
Group profit after tax attributable to De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited	120 833	111 973	237 545
Preference dividend of R1 per share declared 21st May 1974	795	795	
Cost of interim dividend of 8 cents per share (1973: 7.5 cents)	28 550	26 765	

NOTES

1. It should not be assumed that the results for the half-year ended 30th June will be repeated in the half-year ending 31st December, since income does not necessarily accrue evenly throughout the year.

2. It is the company's policy to consolidate the results of all companies in which it holds, directly and indirectly, more than 50 per cent of the issued equity capital.

DIAMOND MARKET

The diamond market, affected largely by current high interest rates, is quieter, particularly in regard to some of the larger, more expensive stones.

However, demand for small diamonds is strong and sales of these stones are at a high level.

INTERIM DIVIDEND

An interim dividend of 8 cents per deferred share in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1974, has today been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 27th September, 1974, and to persons presenting coupon number 53 detached from share warrants to bearer.

Full details, including currency, relating to the payment of this dividend will be published in the press on 5th September, 1974.

For and on behalf of the Board
H. F. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman
A. WILSON

Transfer Secretaries:
Consolidated Share Registrars Limited,
62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, 2001
(P.O. Box 61051, Marshalltown, 2107).
Charter Consolidated Limited,
Kent House, Station Road, Ashford,
Kent, TN25 1QB.

4th September, 1974

Head Office:
36 Stockdale Street,
Kimberley, South Africa.

London Secretaries:
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa
Limited,
40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ.

Copies of this report will be posted to registered shareholders.

INTERIM STATEMENT

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Interim Statement

DIVIDEND

The directors have declared an interim dividend of 3.702p per share payable to members on the register at the close of business on 29th November 1974. If the tax credit available to eligible shareholders of 1.823p per share is added, this is equivalent to 5.525p per share compared with 5p per share for 1973. The cost is £1,515,000 (£1,407,000) and with the Act payment of £746,000 (£603,000) represents an increase of 12 3/4% on the corresponding total at the interim stage in 1973. The date of payment will be 2nd January 1975.

ESTIMATED RESULTS TO 30th JUNE 1974

The following are the estimated and unaudited results of the Phoenix group of companies for the half-year ended 30th June 1974 with corresponding figures for the first six months of 1973 and actual results for the full year 1973. It is again emphasised that interim figures cannot be taken as a reliable guide to results for the full year.

	6 months to 30.6.74 £'000	6 months to 30.6.73 £'000	Year 1973 £'000
Net premiums written: Fire, Accident, Marine and Aviation	88,892	74,187	181,889
Investment income	—	—	12,347
Underwriting profit:	7,316	4,412	2,448
Fire, Accident, Marine and Aviation	—	—	—
Long-term	696	625	1,391
	7,656	7,783	16,156
Less expenses not charged to other accounts	266	420	516
Profit before tax	7,390	7,363	15,670
Less tax	2,217	2,091	5,747
	4,973	5,272	9,923
Less minority interests	1,135	687	1,330
Net profit	3,838	4,585	6,693
Earnings per share	8.58p	11.66p	21.09p

Note: Overseas currency transactions have been converted at rates of exchange appropriate to the periods in question. In converting US dollar transactions for the 6 months to 30th June 1974 a rate of \$2.39 has been used compared with a rate of \$2.58 for the 6 months to 30th June 1973 and \$2.32 for the year 1973.

Throughout the half-year a high level of liquidity has been maintained with a satisfactory cash-flow position. This is reflected in the increase of 35% in investment income. Profits before tax and minorities of £7.3m have been earned by comparison with £7.4m for the corresponding period in 1973.

Abnormal weather losses have left their mark on the fire and accident underwriting results. As previously reported the April tornadoes in the United States are expected to result in claims of £800,000 which form the major part of a total loss of £850,000 from that territory. In Australia storm damage in Victoria and New South Wales, added to the earlier flood damage in Queensland, contributed to a loss of £1.1m for the half-year.


Canadian results are still unprofitable. In the United Kingdom and Ireland claims reserves have been increased in the liability classes in anticipation of continuing inflation. In other classes the UK operations remain profitable, though less so than in the previous year. In Europe and other parts of the world the results in general are good.

The combined Marine and Aviation account shows a small profit at the half-year.

NEW LONG-TERM BUSINESS

	6 months to 30.6.74	6 months to 30.6.73	Year 1973
New sums assured	£m	£m	£m
New annualities per annum	388	279	678
New annual premiums	2.6	2.7	5.4
New single premiums	3.8	3.4	8.8
	1.4	8.3	11.4

4th September 1974



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

More answers from the insurance sector

While the market is hardly going to treat the composites as absurdly cheap until it is considerably more certain that world share prices do not have much further to fall...



Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines: diamond sales have been affected by high interest rates.

Not that a strong upsurge in investment income is anything less than needed this year to keep the composites' profits moving ahead...

In both cases the main trouble spots have been the now familiar case of Australia, Canada and the United States, with Sun reckoning that the swing in these three areas totalled £4.6m against the group underwriting downturn of £2m...

Sun Alliance Interim: 1974 (1973) Capitalization £85.7m Net premiums £147m (£124m) Pre-tax profits £16.6m (£15.8m) Dividend gross 11.3p (10p)

Decca Acknowledging the dangers

Decca's profits went into reverse in both the consumer and the industrial goods sides in the second half of 1973/74, and this trend will continue in the first half of this year...

In fact, the drop here of £3m to £157m (about £105m) reflected a downturn in demand for larger stones which provides the best margins...

Record sales (over a third of group turnover) held up fairly well last year, except in North America, but margins were squeezed hard by the rising cost of pvc after the oil crisis...

may increase sales resistance, particularly in the budget albums. Colour TV, which represents around one fifth of Decca's turnover if the audio side is included, was up in volume as well as value terms last year...

An historic p/e ratio of about 31 for both classes of share is arguably discounting some of the things though the multiple is lower for Pyc which has less dependence on consumer goods...

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73) Capitalization £25.7m Sales £136.6m (£116.4m) Pre-tax profits £15.9m (£15.1m) Earnings per share 38.3p (45p) Dividend gross 11.99p (11.56p)

De Beers Smaller stones

Precisely as usual, the market took 10p of the De Beers share price before the announcement last night of figures which are indeed slightly disappointing. Nevertheless, it could have taken the view that with the increase of 12 per cent in CSO sales in the first six months...

The expectation expressed in April that sales would be of the same order as 1973's £330m must now be in doubt. But De Beers does have the facility to help margins by selling its own production where the return is around six times that on bought-in stones.

Whiffs from the old battles over the future of Shepperton Studios, where Lion International have now moved staff and kept only a nucleus of land for film production...

Soaring sugar

Governments have started to act like housewives where sugar is concerned: as they buy it, just in case the counter is empty the next time they pass.

World markets buzzed yesterday with reports of Japan-Cuba and South Korea-Australia negotiations as Fred Peart, Britain's Minister of Agriculture, went some of his way to stamp out rumours of imminent rationing.

Terry, obviously having in mind that the United Kingdom has other big studios at Epsom and Pinewood, explained: "It is clear today that we have too much major studio space."

A conservative assumption would be maintained earnings for the year of 66.1c with an upper limit of 70c. Here, with the shares at 207, the prospective p/e ratio of just under 5 and yield of 7.9 per cent, assuming the dividend total is raised 2c to 26c, does little to the group's to recap status against other South African-oriented mining shares.

Interim: 1974 (1973) Capitalization £739m Diamond o/c £167m (£170m) Attributable profits £120m (£112m) Dividend gross 8c (7.5c)

Institutions Chronicling the fall

Today's Trade and Industry summary of insurance company and pension fund investment in 1973 confirms what the stock market already knows all too well. Total net investment by insurance companies rose 11.5 per cent to £1,663m compared with rises of 32 per cent in 1972 and 25 per cent in 1971.

The pattern is slightly different in the case of pension funds where total net investment rose 36 per cent to £556m, but the story in equities was the same. Net gainers, meanwhile, were mortgages and loans, and property; in the case of the pension funds government securities also saw a substantial net investment after disinvestment in 1972.

The July edition of Financial Statistics takes the story one step further. The striking feature in the first quarter of 1974, which presumably reflects the aftermath of the oil crisis and troubles in the financial system, shows a sudden leap in the short-term assets of both insurance companies and pension funds.

After net acquisitions of short-term assets amounting to only £5m in the last quarter of 1973, insurance companies show net acquisitions of £200.5m in this category in the first quarter—almost as much as the same figure for the whole of 1973. Pension funds show a much larger quarterly swing. It would not be surprising if the second quarter shows a further increase in short-term liquidity and property must surely be an odds-on bet to join equities in the doldrums when the figures are published shortly.

Union Corporation New battle lines

Union Corporation is up for grabs, but gold is the name of the game at present. The Gold Fields of South Africa offer would in the present terms—an effective 13 shares for every 100 Union Corporation shares valuing Union Corporation at 367p a share if the preference sweetener is disregarded—raises the gold content from 60 per cent to about 80 per cent of combined assets.

GFA, then, certainly has a head start although UC can say that around 10 per cent of the equity is in friendly hands, chiefly Hambros and UC's associates. UC investments and GFA's. The Anglo stake of 10 per cent plus is an unknown factor although Anglo's associate, Charter Consolidated, is interested in dealing profits. There is still a chance that General Mining, which has placed friends, may put together a joint package with a third party—and that is what the UC share price is assuming. One thing is certain, UC shareholders are in for a good run.

The film industry seeks another reprieve

Yet another of the organizations and pressure groups within Britain's wretched film industry had its say yesterday about what should be done to help the big screen avoid a final melodramatic fade-out.

The script had an all-too-familiar ring as John Terry, 25 years with the National Film Finance Corporation, talked of a crossroads situation with nobody sure where they were going.

In fact, with the present Government at any rate disposed to look again at policy on the industry and a Department of Trade file beginning to bulge with suggestions from interested parties, the stage is being set for a final shoot-out that will almost certainly involve the television media, both at the BBC and ITV.

Of the several strands in the melancholy story of British filmmaking, leading up to this final scene, perhaps the most ironic is that later this year there will emerge from the National Film Finance Corporation a new company intended to nourish the home product with fresh ideas and new talent.

Their chances of finding an opening in a film industry look bleak. The precarious home market is turning even sicker as colour television strengthens the lure of first-class entertainment.

It is their likely plight which the NFFC uses as a big argument for government adoption of its new plans. It is right in so far as exploitation of new talent is absolutely critical in the film industry's future.

It was the NFFC which had been acting as the industry's banker of last resort for more than 20 years when it was pushed aside by the Conservatives a couple of years ago with a final £1m loan facility. Since then it has been operating through a consortium including banks who, with some sense of United Kingdom film financing, have put up a big share, added £750,000 to the kitty.

It meant operating to strict commercial criteria which in turn meant backing films of the *Up Pompeii* calibre. The pursuit of quality and new talent for their own sake had to go out of the window.

Labour government, if it got back in an autumn election, to put up about £4m for a revolving fund whose guiding principle would be quality rather than profit. It would obviously from time to time mean a topping up of the fund by the Government—the last time the NFFC showed an annual profit was back in 1964.

Nor does the return in an autumn election of a Tory administration necessarily make the NFFC unhappy, because there were signs towards the end of the last Conservative Government of a change in attitude. It was Anthony Grant, then Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade and Industry, who offered to consider some form of levy on film shown on television to help finance the industry.

That started the ball rolling on the departmental review of policy on the industry. Since then Michael Relf, chairman of the Film Production Association of Great Britain, has been pushing for a £1,000 levy (or 10 per cent of purchase price according to whichever sum was

the greater) on every film shown on television, whether BBC or ITV.

One idea would be for the money to go to a central fund to encourage film production. At the moment such a scheme would yield about £1m in a full year.

Equally some, if not all, of the cash could be used as "end money," the trickiest slice to raise in any film financing package.

Although a confrontation between film and television interests is likely over the idea of such a levy, there are signs of movement in both camps from previously entrenched positions. The BBC, for instance, has suggested it puts up pre-production cash in return for preferential television rights on films funded.

The scale of help offered so far is reported to be small, but this is, after all, an opening round on that option and it is worth remembering that successful co-operation has been achieved between film and television industries in several countries, including France, Germany and Italy.

He added stoutly: "If we had substantial funds available, London could become a big international film centre." It sounded somewhat melodramatic, but that is how the film industry seems to play the story of its own vicissitudes.

Derek Harris

France: a robust economy facing a test of its strength

"There will be no French economic crisis," Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, remarked the other day in the best tradition of Coué (the noted advocate of auto-suggestion).

Like President Giscard d'Estaing, he believes it essential to inject confidence into 52 million French men and women as they embark together for this autumn's "economic unknown."

There will be difficult passages, the French Government expects, in its own councils. But France, despite all the buffeting of inflation, remains a strong country through energy price burdens and accelerating inflation, in a sounder position than Britain or Italy and, on the gloomiest hypothesis, still less dependent on export-induced prosperity than the West Germans.

There exists, of course, the often posed question of France's social fabric—how will the working and lower middle classes react to joblessness and a lowered standard of living? The present signs point overwhelmingly to moderation, thanks perhaps to a popular standard of living which has bounded ahead since the 1960s. The mood is one of anxiety and a heightened desire not to rock the boat.

The government's main problems are a balance of payments deficit likely to reach 25,000m francs (about £2,500m) by the end of the year (it was already 11,700m francs by July) and an inflation rate running over the 12 per cent mark in an annual equivalent of 16.5 per cent. The trade unions naturally emphasize the other chief worry—maintaining full employment.

France's exports were 40 per cent up in July on the year before, running at around 20,000m francs a month; national production is still increasing at an annual rate between 4 and 5 per cent, and the French franc has gained 8 to 9 per cent vis-à-vis those EEC countries which are still maintaining the snake and the dollar in the past two months. French wage-earners achieved increases in the second quarter of this year which were among the highest since 1968. All these would be signs of a strong economy anywhere.

The government's anti-inflationary package—a severe bank credit squeeze, prompt payment of company and personal taxes, reduced fuel imports, and an export drive—is crucial. As M Chirac has just made clear, the credit squeeze, which began in earnest only from June, is judged the most important element.

economically as this autumn begins. There is a trickle of small and medium-sized firms, above all in sectors like textiles and construction, filing bankruptcy proceedings.

Some 8,000 small firms had by July already disappeared since the end of last year. France still has an estimated 665,000 small and medium-sized industrial concerns (half employing less than 10 workers each) and 570,000 small businesses, including the shopkeepers.

With a flood of such bankruptcies threatening for the autumn months, M Leon Gingebrand, president of the Small and Medium Enterprises Proprietors' Federation, has demanded that M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Economics Minister, should order an immediate let-up on the squeeze.

But M Fourcade has replied only by edging departmental liaison committees to study the case of individual companies in financial difficulties. It has, however, been M Michel d'Ornano, the Minister of Industry, who has bluntly given warning that "lame ducks"—badly wasted fat during France's boom years—cannot expect to be bailed out automatically.

The French farmers have been noisily demonstrating over a 15 per cent loss of income which they fear during this year, caused by rising production costs which the government has fixed by the Common Agricultural Policy in Brussels.

The big labour battalions, organized by the usually highly political trade unions, have stayed quiet and men like M Georges Seguy, the number one union leader, have even offered to negotiate labour's price for collaborating with the government's anti-inflation programme. That price would, however, be virtually to implement the left's economic programme outlined in last May's presidential election, with hefty tax increases for those sections of the community from which M Giscard gained most of his support.

The small firms' real problem is that the banks' sudden clamp-down on credit, coupled with July's mandatory 18 per cent advance payment of the year's company taxes, has left their own capital resources totally depleted. A bitter dispute has broken out whether the big French commercial banks did not "turn" these small and medium-sized factory owners into far too large short-term indebtedness in the much-advertised expansion of bank credit in the years from 1963.

M Fourcade, when he launched "Operation snake on the prices" earlier this week in order to galvanize the French public into resisting higher consumer prices, also announced from October negotiations with industrialists to bring their prices under stricter surveillance. His aim is frankly to

restrict their profit margins. M Fourcade is promising to get France's monthly inflation rate below 1 per cent by the end of this year and down to 6 per cent annually by the end of 1975—the date he also sets for righting the balance of payments deficit.

M Francois Ceyrac, president of the "Patronat", the French employers' federation which groups chiefly big French industrialists, has expressed scepticism about attaining these official goals.

Moreover, the organization has just sent off a broadside against an innovative anti-inflation tax the Government plans to have operating towards the end of the year. It is ingeniously designed both to prevent companies passing on costs to their customers too generously and granting wage or salary increases in excess of the rise in the official cost of living.

M Yves Chotard, the Patronat's vice president in charge of labour matters, has said he sees full employment ensured "for the next three months". At present there are only secondary pockets of unemployment—women and, soon, young people—but France's holding of recruitment of foreign immigrant workers eases the pressure.

The policy of not going to the aid of "lame ducks" could, however, bring the French government awkward labour disputes. The plight of Titan-Coder, France's trailer manufacturing concern, is illustrative of the kind of trouble the winter may hold.

It is the biggest single employer of labour in the Marseilles region and was saved last week from closure only by government intervention. Renault, the state car concern, is now studying ways to avoid the dismantling of Titan.

Titan is a big lame duck which has been caught in the credit squeeze and gone bankrupt despite having received 26m francs in government subsidies in the past and having shed 550 employees earlier this year. The government wants, above all, to avoid starting the autumn with another Lip affair.

As France faces the months ahead and the anti-inflationary programme cuts deeper the underlying issue is whether the robustness, or the weaknesses, of the "new industrial France" built up since the 1960s will be revealed.

Richard Wigg

SUN ALLIANCE & LONDON INSURANCE GROUP

INTERIM STATEMENT

DIVIDEND The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 7.8p per share which will be paid on the 8th January 1975, costing £2,808,200.

With the addition of the tax credit of 3.743p per share this is equivalent to a "gross" dividend of 11.543p. Last year the equivalent "gross" interim and final dividends were 10p and 10.996p, making a total of 20.996p.

Shareholders are reminded that at present the maximum increase in dividend permitted by the Government is limited to 12 1/2% of the "gross" equivalent dividend paid in respect of 1973.

The Board confidently expects to pay such an increased dividend for the year.

Table with 4 columns: 6 months to 30th June 1974, 6 months to 30th June 1973, Year 1973. Rows include Underwriting Surplus, Fire, Accident and Marine Premium Income, Less Loan Stock Interest, Profit before Taxation, Less Taxation, Profit after Taxation, Less Minority Interests, Net Profit.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT DEPARTMENTS The first half year has had a bear heavy loss in Australia (£3M, of which the exceptionally disastrous floods account for £1.2M), Canada (£1.5M) and the United States (£1M)—an adverse swing in these three areas of £4.8M compared with the first half of last year.

MARINE DEPARTMENT The 1972 Account, which will be closed at the end of this year, will itself be satisfactorily profitable but, as shareholders have already been warned, the results of the 1973 and 1974 Accounts are showing the effects of uneconomic competition and a significant increase in the number of total losses both of ships and aircraft.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT The considerable increase again shown in the investment income largely results from the high degree of liquidity which the Group has, as a deliberate policy, maintained for some years past.

LIFE DEPARTMENT Life and Annuity Business: 6 months to 30th June 1974, 6 months to 30th June 1973, Year 1973. Rows include New Sums Assured, New Annual Premiums, New Single Premiums.

GENERAL In recent weeks the financial scene has been characterised by rumours and suspicions usually of a totally unfounded nature.

Our Group was a target of some of these rumours, in company, it is fair to say, with most of the other leading Insurance Offices.

General conditions, unfortunately, make it not impossible that rumours of this kind may recur and be given unmerited publicity, however much distress and harm will inevitably be caused to shareholders, staff and policyholders and damage indeed to the City of London and the nation as a whole.

The results announced today refute the rumour-mongers and show that our well balanced and world wide business continues to make very satisfactory progress, despite some exceptionally heavy losses. Our strength is the greater because we have deliberately maintained liquidity to a degree that, in any circumstances other than the present, would be quite excessive.

4th September 1974.

Business Diary: End soon to the Shepperton story?

Whiffs from the old battles over the future of Shepperton Studios, where Lion International have now moved staff and kept only a nucleus of land for film production, drifted yesterday through the Soho Square gathering listening to John Terry, managing director of the National Film Finance Corporation, present his annual report.

The NFFC originally held a veto over the use of all the land at Shepperton, dating back to its sale to the studios to the former British Lion. The veto was effectively raised on 40 acres of surplus land for which planning applications for residential development have now been lodged.

But the veto still holds for the 20 or so acres still used for film production. It was somewhat mournfully that Terry drew attention to the point in the annual report which noted that hopes had not yet been fulfilled of continued prosperity at the slimmed-down Shepperton studios.

"Clearly," the report added, "some rationalization of the major studio situation is overdue."

extra life into British filmmaking—as explained elsewhere on this page—Shepperton studios might still attract for a time some level of rearing.

But the shake of Terry's head seemed to show that a last act in the Shepperton story might not be too far away. As he put it: "We can veto a change of use on the remaining land, but we have no power to stop the closing of the studios if that were warranted."

where Peart hopes to clinch a long-term deal this autumn. It is already known that if Britain did not soon place an order she would find that Australia's export capacity was already spoken for.

One of the few certainties is that British shoppers cannot expect their sugar to be marketed for much longer at little more than a shilling a pound.

Terrapin plant

One of the latest arrivals at the new Scottish town of Glenrothes—only a few days ago selected as headquarters for the Regional Council for Fifeshire—Terrapin,

Misfit

Members of the British Poultry Federation are wondering whether the Government is mousing an assault in favour of the common man—or if it has merely lost its handbook of etiquette. Lord Edward Fitzroy, chairman of the federation, is the bemused possessor of three official rejections of requests for help to an industry where costs exceed returns.

The first "No" came from Fred Peart, Minister of Agriculture, who addressed Lord Edward as Lord Fitzroy. Five days later it was Norman Buchan, Minister of State for Agriculture, who began "Dear Fitzroy."



"There's a fund manager on the green phone, sir, and he's either bullish or mildly intoxicated."

Hollywood The company which began life making postwar prefabs. Tempted by the big spin-off from North Sea oil exploration, Terrapin has decided to set up a pilot plant on the Scottish east coast to make its pre-constructed unit buildings for the oil companies' construction sites. It already has three contracts worth £3.5m.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Whitbread faces opening reverse on the heels of £24m costs' rise

By Ashley Druker
Massive increases in costs, reduction of capital investment, and expectancy on price rises are the crucial factors influencing the fortunes of Whitbread in the forthcoming year.



Mr Alex Bennett, chairman of Whitbread: Property revaluation produces £120m surplus.

Stock markets

Financial sector again under heavy pressure

The effects on equity market nerves of the Lloyds Bank International losses, and the hammering of a fifth stock market firm, became only too clear yesterday. A fresh round of rumours of trouble in the financial sector hit the market at mid-morning, and share prices quickly slid away on nervous selling...

Venesta Int makes a mystery £2.5m loan

By Christopher Wilkins
Despite a heavy increase in its own borrowings, Venesta International, the associate of Mr David Rowland's Williams Hudson Group, had made a £2.5m loan to an undisclosed party.

Anglo-Ecuadorian soars in first half

By Tony May
A strong recovery has taken the interim pre-tax profits of Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields up from a low of £91,000 to £793,000—this is more than the £650,000 profit made over the whole of last year.

Lewston Int diversification begins paying off

The changed face of Lewston International with new profit centres set up by its drive into leisure, offshore oil services, and environmental control fields, and away from property, is emphasised by Mr Alan Findlay, chairman, in his annual report.

Chill through European markets

The gloomy United States forecast on inflation which brought about yesterday's set-back on Wall Street put European hours under a cloud yesterday. Stocks declined over a broad front in response to large selling orders.

Gill & Duffus buys £1.5m London site

Gill & Duffus Group, the international commodity merchants and brokers, have purchased for £1,525,000 cash the freehold site at 201-211 Borough High Street, London, SE11.

Export stimulus gives Kleeman strong push

All the signs at mid-way are that Kleeman Industrial Holdings, with a large boost from exports, will top £1m for the first time in 1974.

Business appointments

Mr R. W. Archer has been made deputy to the financial director of Unilever Ltd and will also assume the responsibilities of treasurer, as from November 15.

BARLOW RAND LIMITED (Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) UNION CORPORATION LIMITED (Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT

LONGTON TRANSPORT (HOLDINGS) LIMITED 44% increase in profit

Wall Street

New York, Sept 4.—Wall Street stock prices deteriorated further today with the market falling twice to sustain a rally from severe losses.

Table with columns for Sept 4 and Sept 3, listing various stocks and their prices.

Leisure Caravan to top £900,000

Yesterday's annual meeting of Leisure Caravan Parks heard that the group is heading for its 11th successive record in 1974.

Rothschild stake in US rope group

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, through its offshoot New Court Natural Resources, has taken a stake in Samson Cordage Works, an American group which produces a patented design of double braided ropes.

Gripperods kept on course to fresh peak

Springing from an all-round improvement, including the overseas sector, Gripperods Holdings, carpet accessories and...

Unilever financial deputy

Mr R. W. Archer has been made deputy to the financial director of Unilever Ltd and will also assume the responsibilities of treasurer, as from November 15.

Hotel acquires Chelsea Hotel on better terms

Adda International has acquired the lease for a term of 17 years of the new de luxe Chelsea Hotel in Sloane Street, Knightsbridge, London.

Good start by Norton

Mr W. E. Norton, the chairman of W. E. Norton (Holdings), the machine tool merchant, says that the current year has opened well with the maintenance of the profit level achieved last year.

NY silver rallies to close 8c higher

New York, Sept 4.—COMEX SILVER closed 8c higher on a strong technical rally from earlier sharp losses. March was off the \$20.00 limit in the morning and December was a 10c away from the 10c decline.

THE FOREIGN TRADE BANK OF IRAN, TEHRAN

London Sumatra Plantations Limited

Green turnover Profit before taxation Taxation Profit after taxation Dividends (gross equivalent) *Maximum permitted

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities
Copper continues to ease

Fresh losses were sustained by COPPER on the London Metal Exchange yesterday. Cash wire bars fell another £16.50 while three months declined £16. The market found some support in pre-market dealings on bear covering but subsequently values gave way under renewed selling prompted by the absence of physical demands, rising stocks and the underlying economic outlook. Stable liquidation from one quarter was reported. In the afternoon prices held steady on bear profit-taking coupled with a little trade buying which was attracted by the lower levels.
Copper—Cash wire bars, £221.00-221.50; three months, £216.00-216.50; six months, £211.00-211.50; one year, £206.00-206.50.
Copper—Standard cash, £216.00-216.50; three months, £211.00-211.50; six months, £206.00-206.50; one year, £201.00-201.50.
Copper—Standard cash, £216.00-216.50; three months, £211.00-211.50; six months, £206.00-206.50; one year, £201.00-201.50.

Polish loan

A \$100m loan for the Polish state copper enterprise, now being arranged by a group of American and Canadian banks, provides new evidence of the sharp rise in interest rate spreads in the Eurodollar market in recent weeks. Last spring, Poland's Bank Handlowy w Warszawie raised a \$70m seven-year loan with a spread over interbank rate of 1 per cent for the first three years and 1 1/4 per cent for the last four. The present loan, which is being guaranteed by Bank Handlowy, is also for seven years but carries a spread of 1 per cent for the first four years and 1 1/4 per cent for the final three.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with columns: Bid Offer, Wm Citibank, Wm Citibank, etc. Lists various Eurobond issues and their prices.

High costs may hit wool output

High production and marketing costs will restrict wool output in spite of the Australian federal government's response price incentive of 250 cents per kilo clean for 21 micron wool for the 1974-75 season. Mr Bill Tysoe, the senior wool valuer of the Farmers and Graziers Co-operative Co said. The minimum floor price scheme will, however, increase confidence in wool production when woolgrowers are confronted with an unprecedented cost-price squeeze, he added. The Australian Wool Corporation (AWC) estimated the cost of marketing the Australian wool clip from sheep's back to mill at more than \$64 (£40) a bale. All farm costs were rising while incomes were falling, Mr Tysoe said. Mr Bryan Regan, general secretary of the United Farmers and Woolgrowers' Association of New South Wales, said the AWC should build up its inventory until world market demand improves if the textile industry refuses to pay reasonable prices. He could see no reason to sell wool at give-away prices so that merchants and speculators could make huge profits. Woolgrowers, he said, were prepared to pay the costs of the AWC building up an inventory of that wool could be resold at much higher prices when world demand strengthened.

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LIMITED

INTERIM REPORT TO MEMBERS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1974. The following are the unaudited results of the corporation and its controlled subsidiary for the half-year ended 30th June, 1974, together with the comparative figures for the half-year ended 30th June, 1973, and for the year ended 31st December, 1973:—

Table showing financial results: Investment income and sundry revenue, Income from subsidiary companies not controlled, Deduct: General expenses, Group profit before tax, Deduct: Provision for tax, Group profit after tax attributable to De Beers Industrial Corporation Limited, Preference dividend of 5.5 cents per share declared 15th March, 1974, Cost of interim dividend of 22.5 cents per ordinary share (1973: 20 cents).

NOTE: It should not be assumed that the results for the half-year ended 30th June will be repeated in the half-year ending 31st December, since incomes does not necessarily accrue evenly throughout the year.

INTERIM DIVIDEND: An interim dividend of 22.5 cents per ordinary share in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1974, has today been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the corporation at the close of business on 27th September, 1974. Full details, including currency, relating to the payment of this dividend will be published in the press on 5th September, 1974. For and on behalf of the Board H. F. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman A. S. HALL

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LIMITED

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 48 ON THE ORDINARY SHARES

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 48 of 22.5 cents per share (1973: 20 cents) has been declared payable to the holders of ordinary shares registered in the books of the corporation at the close of business on the 27th September, 1974. The ordinary share transfer registers and registers of members will be closed from 28th September, 1974, to 11th October, 1974, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom transfer offices on or about 11th October, 1974. Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom dividend equivalent on 2nd October, 1974. The dividend of the ordinary shares of the corporation is payable in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the corporation's transfer office in Johannesburg or the United Kingdom or before 27th September, 1974. The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 15 per cent. The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head office and London office of the corporation and also at the corporation's transfer office in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom.

By order of the Board For and on behalf of ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED London Secretaries E. Burrows 40, Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ, Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries: Charter Consolidated Limited, Kent House, Station Road, Ashford, Kent, TN23 1QB. 4th September, 1974.

Last year we made a lot more than movies

In fact, we made £1,810,000 from outdoor advertising. £455,000 from cinema advertising. And £147,000 from leisure and property. On top of £419,000 from film financing and distribution. For a complete picture of what we made last year, send for a copy of our 1974 Annual Report and Accounts plus a free poster.

Form with fields for Name, Address, and a logo for LION INTERNATIONAL.



Your best reasons for investing with the world's biggest building society could be the little ones

With such size and stability, the Halifax is always an attractive investment for a wide variety of people. Especially family people; people to whom security is very important indeed. But it's by no means only the big things that have attracted the present three million investors and borrowers to the Society. The small things can also be very important. Like always being sure there'll be a Halifax branch or agency near, wherever you are in the country. Like always being sure you can easily withdraw your money (and, at almost all Halifax branches, that goes for lunch times and Saturday mornings).

INTERIM STATEMENT

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

INTERIM REPORT TO MEMBERS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1974

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4th September, 1974. HEAD OFFICE: 36 Stockdale Street, Kimberley, South Africa. LONDON SECRETARIES: Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ. TRANSFER SECRETARIES: Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, 2001 (P.O. Box 61051, Marshalltown, 2107). Charter Consolidated Limited, Kent House, Station Road, Ashford, Kent TN23 1QB. Copies of this report will be posted to registered shareholders.



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With such size and stability, the Halifax is always an attractive investment for a wide variety of people. Especially family people; people to whom security is very important indeed. But it's by no means only the big things that have attracted the present three million investors and borrowers to the Society. The small things can also be very important. Like always being sure there'll be a Halifax branch or agency near, wherever you are in the country. Like always being sure you can easily withdraw your money (and, at almost all Halifax branches, that goes for lunch times and Saturday mornings).

HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY Member of The Building Societies Association It's good to know it's there

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

The dollar recovered on foreign exchanges yesterday, causing most European currencies to retreat beyond overnight levels.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table with columns for Market Rate, Bid Offer, and various currency pairs like New York, London, etc.

Comfortable day for the discount houses

The London discount market had a very comfortable day indeed yesterday.

The Times Shares Indexes

Table showing various share indices like All-Share, Industrial, and others with their respective values and changes.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11 1/2%.

Table of money market rates including Treasury Bills, Prime Bank Bills, and various interest rates.

Sir Val Duncan at metal forum

Sir Val Duncan, chairman and chief executive of The Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation will be the chief speaker at this year's American Metal Market forum.

US silver stocks down 4.5m ounces

United States domestic mine production of silver totalled 2,980,000 Troy ounces in June, compared with 3,130,000 ounces in May.

Business Notices

Leading WOOD-FIBRE MOULDING manufacturers... Readers are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering contracts.

Businesses for Sale

THRIVING TV and electrical business combining sales, service, repairs and parts. Situated in Havering, Essex.

Domestic Situations

HOUSEKEEPER: Occasionally substitute mother. NANNY TERRAN-RAN: Excellent position. Specialized in baby care.

Copra floor price abolished

The Philippines has abolished its fixed export and domestic floor prices for copra and other coconut products.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Table listing various authorized units, insurance policies, and offshore funds with their respective details.

Business Wanted

Company wishes to acquire haulage company with approximately 35 Tractors based within 50 miles of Manchester.

Engineering Company

2 acres industrial site, offices, canteen, etc., with planning permission. 1/2 mile from motorway.

Businesses for Sale

Company wishes to acquire haulage company with approximately 35 Tractors based within 50 miles of Manchester.

Educational

SCHOOLS AND TUTORS: Independent Schools. Coaching in Mathematics, Science, etc.

Recent Issues

Table listing recent issues of various publications like The Times, The Sunday Times, etc.

Bank Base Rates

Table showing bank base rates for various banks like Barclays Bank, Hill Samuel, etc.

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Table listing various insurance bonds and funds with their respective details.

Offshore and International Funds

Table listing various offshore and international funds with their respective details.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF MEETING TO CREDITORS: AMBERLEY LIMITED. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 235 of the Companies Act, 1947.

Church Commissioners

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS PASTORAL MEASURE 1968: Notice is hereby given by the Church Commissioners that they have prepared a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME.

Domestic Situations

HOUSEKEEPER: Occasionally substitute mother. NANNY TERRAN-RAN: Excellent position. Specialized in baby care.

De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND: 10s. per share. The dividend is payable to the holders of ordinary shares of the company as at the close of business on 27th September 1974.

Bank Base Rates

Table showing bank base rates for various banks like Barclays Bank, Hill Samuel, etc.

Insurance Bonds and Funds

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Large advertisement for 'The John Lewis Partnership' featuring 'Cook/Caterer' services. Includes text about the partnership's expansion and a logo with the slogan 'We like to keep you in the know'.

24 THE TIMES THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 5 1974

Secretarial and General Appointments also on pages 4 and 26

INTER-BANK RESEARCH ORGANISATION THE DIRECTOR OF IARO IS LOOKING FOR AN ASSISTANT TO...

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY Director of Management Consultancy, near St. Paul's...

ARE YOU STILL LOOKING FOR A JOB? If you're looking for the perfect job...

COMMUNITY SERVICE VOLUNTEERS THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER AGENCY Director's P.A. needed to run busy office...

KELLY GIRL THE INTERNATIONAL TEMP AGENCY in London Interesting assignments good rates...

SECRETARY/P.A. Excellent salary for competent Secretary for two leading companies...

PERSONAL SECRETARY for the Director of a large Organisation. Excellent salary...

ASSISTANT TO SALES MANAGER of a leading publisher. Varied duties and excellent salary...

GRADUATES with some secretarial experience for temporary office work. Excellent rates...

FRIENDLY W.I. Design Group want an intelligent girl for very good salary and social service...

SECRETARY to Senior Partner required for architecture firm. Excellent salary...

GRADUATES with secretarial training. Many non-commercial, academic and professional opportunities...

SECRETARIES (Shorthand & Audio) required by The London Business School

SECRETARIAL LONDON AND SUBURBAN Byfleet Road, Cobham, Surrey A substantial residential property with Detached and/or part...

HARROW ON THE HILL ON A FINE ESTATE-An interesting and spacious residence in an elevated position with fine views...

2 GRACIOUS DETACHED FAMILY RESIDENCES Of elegant design and exceptional specification are now virtually complete and available for inspection...

PUTNEY Convenient position just off High St. mid-Victorian cottage with large garden...

LITTLE VENICE, W.9. A light and spacious modern town house situated in an exclusive residential area...

CLABON MEWS, S.W.1 Delightful new house newly modernized and decorated, close to the river...

WOODSFORD SQUARE, W.14 2 recently built town house in a prestigious private square...

DELIGHTFUL NEW 3-STORY MEWS HOUSES In pleasant secluded cul-de-sac with excellent views...

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3 Sunna Victorian end-terrace house recently modernized, 4 beds, 3 1/2 baths...

GRAPES IN THE GREENHOUSE Peaches in the garden-off modern Victorian house...

WIMBLEDON W.8 (best part) Freehold double fronted, partly detached, 4 bedrooms...

WIMBLEDON COMMON/VILLAGE 3 1/2 beds, bath, kitchen, living room, dining room, garage...

WIMBLEDON W.8 (best part) Freehold double fronted, partly detached, 4 bedrooms...

LONDON FLATS BARGAIN TIME IS RUNNING OUT View these super KENSINGTON flats and beat the inevitable price rise...

WIMBLEDON PARKSIDE SW19 Luxury 2 bedroomed Georgian Apartment: bathroom, vanity room, superb modern kitchen...

WEST WIMBLEDON, BARCLAY MEWS (£15,000 to £16,950, only 3 available) Unique and unrepeatable development of 18 Georgian style luxury flats...

CHARACTER FLATS, S.W.3 Completely modernized purpose built character flats for sale privately in one unsplit block...

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8 An extremely attractive second floor flat in an excellent location...

LANSLOWNE RD., W.11 Luxury 1st floor flat with 2 bedrooms, reception, fitted kitchen and bathroom...

WYMOUTH STREET, W.1 A recently modernized fifth floor flat in a well known building...

HARRODS 2 MINUTES Immaculate period house, quiet street, 3 beds, 2 baths...

PORCHESTER TERRACE, W.2 Freehold, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, sep. wc., lounge, dining room, kitchen, carpets and woodwork...

MARLOES ROAD, W.8 Close to West London Air Terminal, first class flat in a superb location...

WALTON ST., S.W.3 Newly converted quiet ground floor flat, 2 bedrooms, reception, living room, dining room, kitchen...

WIMBLEDON W.8 (best part) Freehold double fronted, partly detached, 4 bedrooms...

WIMBLEDON W.8 (best part) Freehold double fronted, partly detached, 4 bedrooms...

LONDON FLATS D. PINTO & CO. 18 Dover St., Piccadilly Tel: 01-493 2244

TWO FLATS LEFT in Brand New Conversion W.12 Three bed, two bath, two living rooms, full size fitted kitchen...

LEXHAM GARDENS, W.8 Near West London Air Terminal, 1st floor in luxurious Victorian house...

FURNISHED COUNTRY RENTAL Of approx. 6 months sought by a young professional...

FULLY EQUIPPED ART GALLERY Required initially one year lease with option to renew for new art venture...

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS: MOROCCO; OVERLAND; HOLIDAY FLIGHTS; LOWEST COST TRAVEL; SAVE 25% GENEVA TOURS.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE AND WANTED: CONTENTS OF PRIVATE HOUSE; ANIMALS AND BIRDS; RESISTA CARPETS; DINING OUT; YACHTS AND BOATS; CARPETS EXHIBITION; WANTED; HOUSEBOAT; SPORT AND RECREATION; STUDY 20th CENTURY ART HISTORY; FOR SALE AND WANTED; YOU SUPPLY THE OCCASION WE SUPPLY THE CLOTHES; MOROCCO; HONG KONG; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND; CANARY ISLANDS; MALTA; OVERLAND EXPEDITIONS; KENYA SPECIALISTS; ECONOMY & RELIABLE FLIGHTS; HOLIDAY FLIGHTS; LOWEST COST TRAVEL; SAVE 25% GENEVA TOURS; THINKING OF ALGERIE; MOROCCO; OVERLAND; HOLIDAY FLIGHTS; LOWEST COST TRAVEL; SAVE 25% GENEVA TOURS.

Contents of private house for sale, including furniture, carpets, and other household items.

Animals and birds for sale, including puppies, kittens, and various birds.

Resista Carpets for sale, featuring a wide range of styles and colors.

Dining out and yacht services, including restaurant reservations and boat hire.

Carpets on exhibition, including a collection of modern and traditional designs.

Wanted services, including houseboats, sports equipment, and art history study.

For sale and wanted items, including clothing, furniture, and other household goods.

MOROCCO, HONG KONG, and other international travel services and offers.

CANARY ISLANDS, MALTA, and other travel services and offers.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,782

A crossword puzzle grid with clues for both across and down words. The grid is numbered 1 through 28.

UK HOLIDAYS

UK HOLIDAYS: POLRUAN, CORNWALL; TRUNK CALL; CUTTING IT FINE; BURNED HOLIDAYS; CORFU VILLAS LTD.

SELLING YOUR CAR?

SELLING YOUR CAR? The owner of this BMW sold it successfully through this ad, using our service plan of 3 days with the 4th free. The free day certainly helps ensure good results as economically possible.

DAVID & CHARLES

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